

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 16, NO. 6.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAR. 31, 1898.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

This Week

Banner Brand

Wrappers and Shirt Waists

Styles are Up to Date.
Prices are Down to Date.

Our \$ Wrapper Cannot be Beat in the City.



Shirt Waists

A big line at 98, 88, 75, 65 and 49 cts.

We shall be glad to show you our new line of Percales and Wash Goods from 5c up.

Some very pretty silk and satin for waists and trimming from 50 cts. to \$1.50.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

Clothing and Shoes Jackets and Capes,

These are some of our Special Sellers.

Child's 3 Piece Fancy Sailor Coat, Fancy Vest
A regular little City Rig.

Boys' Full Suits, \$1.00 and up.
Men's All-wool Suits, \$5.00 and up.
All New Goods—Only Just Received.

We have a Few Shoes to let you have at One-Half Of their actual worth.

Besides a large line of new stuff cheap. Women's jackets 75 cents to a much higher price.

Capes just coming in, decidedly neat and remarkably cheap. You can't miss it much to look at them before you invest.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Lay Sermon.

Men are many, scholars are few.—Elizabeth Stewart Phelps.

The relative power of intellect and sentiment is a matter for serious consideration in selecting agencies for the world's work. We often have to choose between the head and the heart. Both the nature and effect of the instrument must be considered. Cold steel may be useless where diplomacy would win; logic may fail where persuasion would succeed. But it does not follow that even honest ignorance is a recommendation for higher work, or that policy justifies the selection of weaker instruments. The influence of scholarship in civilization is too well demonstrated to admit of question. In all fields of investigation, discovery, invention, government, learning is essential.

In the fields indicated, scholarship has ever been most effective. When ever, among the ruling classes, intellect has held sway, the nations have attained material power and greatness. Egypt was mighty in learning, in wealth and in conquest. The revelations of archeological research prove her to have been possessed of arts which are lost to later and better and more permanent civilizations. Greece was leader of the world in all that intellectual power could achieve, and Rome mastered all nations by the same resistless force. But Egyptian, Grecian and Roman civilization failed because their creative and sustaining forces were purely of the intellect. Their laws were based on the right of the few and the might of the strongest. Their religions ignored the element of love, and no place in their social, domestic, religious, civil or political polity was provided for the sentiments of morality or the finer emanations of the heart. Hence they were one-sided. Their development was large in one direction but narrow in the aggregate. They lacked the element which imparts symmetrical growth to national as well as to individual character. The law of love, the principle of forgiveness, the rule of equality, found no place in creed or statute. They demonstrated what all know but many forget, that no people can safely ignore the "first and greatest commandment. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God—and thy neighbor as thyself."

The objection urged against this by would be statesmen is that it is paternal government. They raise the specious cry of sumptuary laws. The prejudice of ignorance and the jealousy of bigotry are aroused by the assertion that personal liberty is endangered. It is incredible that such appeals can mislead even the obtuse. Yet like the Arch Enemy, they do deceive even the elect.

Perhaps the truer thought is that the "elect" deceive themselves. This they accomplish through a misapplication of terms. No word is more effective in self-deception than the adjective "liberal," and none so profitable of evil. As used in connection with moral and religious reform it endorses the narrowest of all ideas. In its own claim for liberty it repudiates the liberty of others. In its demand for free thought it denies free thought to others. While asserting its own honesty of opinion it assumes as incredible that others should honestly differ. And so, while "liberal" to themselves, the champions of that kind of liberty are the tyrants of society. Their cardinal doctrine seems to be that government has no authority in matters of personal conduct beyond the prevention of material crime. In other words, whatever may be the obligations, rights or interests of society, the individual man has the inalienable right to choose his own road to the Devil's den.

It was this absence of the moral element in government which constituted the fatal weakness of the nations of antiquity. Because to this they have bequeathed no useful lessons to modern times except the lessons of warning. The cause of their failure suggests the remedy. It is not in the multiplication or the severity of laws. It is not in the brilliant achievements of intellect except as these may act as auxiliaries to the great purpose of moral government. Reform never was and never can be completely accomplished by learning and law. Learning cannot fully supply human needs, and law can only but not eradicate crime. Law and learning work from without, while every element of reform must be a failure unless it works from within.

On this theory the selection of means must be made. In the union

of all elements there is, of course, the greatest strength. But the lessons of history have shown that one alone was a failure. There is no necessity for eliminating either. All can work harmoniously together. But if one alone must be chosen, better select that which appeals to the higher nature. Standing alone, persuasion is better than force, reward than punishment. The wisest law giver the world ever knew was also the most perfect moralist. Though himself the perfection of intellect and the embodiment of knowledge, love was the ruling element in his code. His apostles were chosen not for brilliancy of intellect, but for the power which love and sympathy and self-sacrifice could exert in drawing all men to Him. They were the reformers who have furnished us the only safe models. As it was with them so it may be with us. The learning of the rabbis was for the few, the love of the Saviour was for all. The laws which intellect had formulated or interpreted enforced only a perfunctory obedience wherein was no virtue. The law which proceeded from a heart warmed with universal love and sympathy ignored all formalism, and by force of immanent goodness drew men towards a better life. So mote it be.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Nearly all of the Present Aldermen Will be Returned.

Probably the quietest and most harmonious election in the history of Rhinelander will take place next Tuesday. No interest so far has been aroused. The canvases Friday evening called out only a sufficient number to elect delegates, except in one or two instances, and the convention Saturday night was attended by only a dozen or fifteen citizens aside from the delegates. L. Stumpner called the meeting to order and W. S. Clifford was chosen chairman and Arthur Taylor secretary. The following delegates were in attendance:

1st Ward—Frank Dodge, C. Dinkick, John Svedborg, Chas. Wilson.
2d Ward—L. Stumpner, C. Gibson, J. C. Johnson, H. Hilskotter.
3d Ward—A. D. Sutton, Percy Taylor, E. Nelson, Frank Diers.
4th Ward—Arthur Taylor, Fred Anderle, A. W. Shelton, Joe Crowe.
5th Ward—F. T. Coon, S. Hutchinson, W. S. Clifford, Ed. Stoltzman.
6th Ward—S. Kelley, J. Dunn, Otto Beck, Louis Verling.

E. P. Brennan was again placed in nomination for Mayor, and will be elected without opposition.

For treasurer the whole vote will be cast for A. D. Sutton, an excellent official and a man worthy of re-election.

S. M. Hutchinson will again look after the comptroller's office, and no fitter man could be found for the position, nor one who would look after the welfare of the city in better shape.

Fred. Pickard will succeed himself as assessor. Fred. must have made an excellent officer, or he would have had opposition enough to drive him out of town. He will be elected without a dissenting vote.

The following aldermen and supervisors were nominated in the several wards. With the exception of C. M. Olson in place of Casper Faust, the supervisors are the same as last year. Three changes in the list of aldermen will be noticed:

FIRST WARD.

Supervisor—Geo. W. Porter.

Aldermen—Jacob Klumb.

SECOND WARD.

Supervisor—J. W. Schaefer.

Aldermen—J. C. Johnson.

THIRD WARD.

Supervisor—C. M. Olson.

Aldermen—Frank Diers.

FOURTH WARD.

Supervisor—Arthur Taylor.

Aldermen—Fred Anderle.

FIFTH WARD.

Supervisor—F. T. Coon.

Aldermen—W. H. Gilman.

SIXTH WARD.

Supervisor—S. Kelley.

Aldermen—J. G. Dunn.

Black Bostonians.

Master Eddy Hartz, the nine-year-old boy phenomenon, has a wonderfully high, tender voice of surpassing sweetness and rouses his audience to enthusiasm by the simplicity and charm of his simple Negro ballads, and can be heard only with the Black Bostonians, at the Grand Opera House on Saturday and Monday evenings, April 2 and 4.

For Sale.

A choice lot of Nice Out Straw in the barn on the George Olson farm. Will be sold cheap if taken immediately. Enquire of CHAS. BROOKS, at the farm.

DRESS GOODS SALE FOR THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK.

Our Thursday Sales have greatly exceeded our expectations, each sale outdoing the last one. People learn that we are offering exceptional bargains on this day. Now right in the midst of

THE DRESS GOODS SEASON

We are going to give you a day without a retail profit—one in which you can buy Dress Goods as cheap as we ourselves bought them. We know some of our competitors do not like these special sale days of ours from the way they speak of them in their ads. We cannot refrain from thanking them for the space they give us. If you want to see who is getting "hit in a tender spot" watch the ads. In quoting a few prices do not think this covers our entire stock, as it does not. We have only space enough to quote a few, as we want to say something to you about our new goods.

28 in. Spring Novelties, plaids and iridescent, 15c grade 10c
28 in. Henriettas, black and colors, 18c quality, Thursday 12c
38 in. all wool Serge, black and colors, 35c grade, Thursday 25c
49 in. Storm Serge, blue and black, 40c quality, Thursday 29c
50 in. All Wool Serge, black and colors, 48c quality, Thursday 35c
36 in. Plaids, 30c grade, Thursday 23c

Shirt Waists

Our Shirt Waists are here and comprise all the new cloths that are found in the market. They are made up right in every respect.

Skirts

We have a very pretty line of Skirts made up in Grenadine over colored linings at \$1.98. Then the figured goods, nicely lined, and the plain Serge, in the cheap and good grades.

Silks

Our silks have always caught the people in this "neck of the woods," because they are pretty, cheap and exactly the right styles.

Trimming's

We have all the new garnishments, Braids, Bands, Buckles, all-over Lace and Nets.

Ribbons

We have the choicest line of Ribbons in the city. We carry everything up to a No. 80 for sashes. We have the narrow, fancy Taffetas for the hair. New Ties—the right things. Come and see them.

IRVIN GRAY,

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

As we have smokeless powder, so we may have, if Col. Hummer's gun proves to be a success, a smokeless dynamite, and then the result will be in case of war a smokeless, noiseless battle. The new gun is so made as to prevent a flash and to exclude the air from abruptly entering the piece, such entrance being the chief cause of the detonation.

REMARKS. It is said authentically, has Hebrew blood, derived from his maternal grandfather, hence his friendship for the Jews and his making of Baron Berchroder his financial adviser and confidant. A fact not generally known is that some of the captains of William the Conqueror were Hebrews, and transmitted their blood to many of the greatest of the old Norman families of England.

RUSSIA is beginning to honor her Siberian explorers. A statue is to be erected at Chabarowsk, on the Amur, of Deshnew, the Cossack who went by sea in 1645 from the river Kolyma to the river Anadyr, thus sailing through Behring strait for the first time, and proving that Asia was separated from America. It is proposed, moreover, to change the name of the East Cape into Cape Deshnew, which will probably be objected to by geographers.

THE inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands are among the most expert tattooers on earth, and not even the crown of the head, the fingers and the toes are exempt from the needle. The hands are ornamented with utmost care, all of the fingers having their own pattern, so the hand would look as though incised in a tight-fitting glove were it not for the finger nails of enormous length which complete the hand adornment of the wealthier natives.

LENT has closed all theaters in Russia since the beginning of Alexander III's reign. A recent ukase now permits plays to be performed during the penitential season, with the exception of the first and last weeks. A distinction is made, however, between grand opera and serious dramas on the one hand and comic opera on the other, the latter being strictly forbidden unless given in a foreign language. Local authorities may prohibit any performance if they see fit.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS, the Chilean hero after whom the battleship is named, led the Chilean forces during the years in which the country fought for and won independence from Spain. He was president and dictator from 1830 until 1832. O'Higgins was the son of Ambrosio O'Higgins, marquis de Osorno, a poor Irishman, who went to South America to become a priest, but, after a varied career, finally rose to be president of Chile under Spanish domination, and also became viceroy of Peru.

A rhinoceros apparatus is to be installed in the hall where the municipal council of Etampes, a little town in the forest of Fontainebleau, in France, meets to take down the official record of the proceedings. The man who advanced the scheme charges the city only for the register cylinders, which are kept in its archives. How the names of the various speakers are to be recorded by the machine is not stated, but the French official stenographers are looking forward to the experiment with some interest.

THE Chinese have the best illustration of perseverance. One of their countrymen, who had been making strenuous efforts to acquire literary information, discouraged by difficulties, at last gave up his book in despair. As he returned to manual employment he saw a woman rubbing a crowbar on a stone. On inquiring the reason she replied she was in want of a needle and thought she would rub down the crowbar till she got it small enough. The patience of the aged woman provoked him to make another trial.

ACCIDENT insurance policies have taken many curious shapes, ranging from the penny in the slot to the coupon in the weekly newspaper, but this limit has been reached in London, where the purchaser of a book of cigarette paper is insured for 25 for a period of 10 days. The annual cost of this amount of insurance is about 15 cents a year, provided the holder of the novel policy is not a cigarette fiend. The amount of insurance is specifically set aside for the defraying of funeral expenses in the event of accidental death.

TWENTY Whitehead torpedoes were received at the United States torpedo station at Newport, recently. This new torpedo is provided with a magnetic needle so applied to the steering apparatus that within the range of 200 feet the enemy's ship attracts to itself this terrible missile of destruction. Of great importance is the fact that should the torpedo miss the 200-foot circle of attraction, provision is made for its recall to the vessel firing it. This is accomplished by a pair of wires which run out after it as it proceeds on its errand.

A MAX has been found in Rome who once endured for several years the torture of imprisonment on the Ile du Diabol. He is Gen. Paolo Tibaldi, who was condemned to deportation for life on the charge of conspiring against Napoleon III. He says that in his day the island was a bare rock, without a tree or a blade of grass, and each of the prisoners had no shelter from the sun until he made a hut of driftwood. Finally, however, the press and public opinion in France claimed his liberation, which he obtained at last, arriving in time to fight for the French republic.

STRONG PLEA FOR CUBA.

Vivid Word Picture of the Horrors and Barbarities in the Island
Drawn by Mr. Gallinger.

DECLARES SPAIN EQUAL TO ANY CRIME

Walking Skeletons Are Met on Every Corner in Havana—Weyler's "Inferno" Fails to Shame That of Dante—Senator Thurston Tells What He Saw in Cuba.

Washington, March 21.—A vivid word picture of the horrors and barbarities of concentration on the island of Cuba was drawn in the senate yesterday by Senator Gallinger (N. H.). The senator recently visited Cuba to study the situation there. A synopsis of his speech follows:

In opening his speech Senator Gallinger said that after the calm, despondent and touching statement concerning Cuba made in the senate recently by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, it might be well for him to restate what he saw of the horrors in Cuba, but he required only a brief personal observation to convince one that what he actually did exist. A desolate country and its stricken people told the story more eloquently than it could be conveyed in words.

War Exists in Cuba. Senator Gallinger recalled that he had heard during debates in the senate that Cuba was a state of war in Cuba, but it required only a brief personal observation to convince one that what he actually did exist. A desolate country and its stricken people told the story more eloquently than it could be conveyed in words.

Harrowing Scenes. "The scenes in the streets of Havana are harrowing beyond description. People in war and suffering are everywhere seen, and walking skeletons meet one on every hand. Naked children, emaciated and ragged women and diseased and starving men throng the streets, the hotel lobbies and every place of public resort. It is a terrible sight—one that sickens the heart and awakens the impulse of human sympathy and love."

A detailed story of a visit to Los Pinos, the place where the reconcentrados daily assemble to get food, was also given. A few weeks ago when Miss Horton discovered the place there were 45 people lying on the floor, many of them entirely nude and all suffering the pangs of starvation.

Weyler's "Inferno." A vivid picture was then drawn by Senator Gallinger of a trip to the city of Matanzas. All along the route were wretched people in rags, but not until the city was reached was the full extent of the suffering realized. "It occurred to me as I looked upon the scenes of suffering and horrors that the Cuban reconcentrados really are the modern victims of Dante's 'Inferno.' Who enters here leaves hope behind, when they are driven from the fields and herded like cattle in the cities and towns of this fertile land. The truth is that Weyler devised a scheme of human suffering and suffering in the 'Inferno' of Dante, the shade and converted a contented, prosperous people into a herd of suffering, starving unfortunates."

"The number of people who have starved to death in Cuba will never be definitely known. It is estimated that 40,000 were driven from their homes to die in the cities. According to the figures furnished by the Spanish authorities, 225,000 already have perished, but it is said that the Red Cross society is in possession of figures showing that 425,000 Cubans have died as a result of Spanish cruelty from starvation and that 250,000 more must have perished."

Gold Cannot Buy Crime. "I have been asked many times, what of the future? I do not know. This, however, I do know: A government that will deliberately starve 400,000 of its own people will do pretty much anything. If the ship was blown up from the outside, what should our government do? Perhaps I should tell you that the question that I have just asked cannot be paid for in gold or silver. Mark my words 'purposely taken,' and if it shall appear that such was the fate of 25 brave American sailors, then Heaven pity the souls of the men who will take a bribe for arbitration, but a question involving the dignity and honor of this great republic."

Must Absorb Cuba. As to what should be done, Senator Gallinger felt that sooner or later this government would of necessity absorb Cuba, but if absorption cannot be accomplished, let independence be given to the 'American interests in Cuba,' said he, in conclusion. "We have already suffered enough. We have watched our coast in the interest of Spain as long as we should, and we have spent quite a lot of money in protecting our shores because of the unsanitary condition of the harbor and city of Havana. Spain has failed to meet the requirements of an advanced civilization. Let the United States or Cuba take up the problem and solve it."

ANOTHER SIBYR STORY.

Misery in Cuba as Seen by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska.

Washington, March 21.—A scene dramatic in the intensity of its interest was presented in the senate yesterday during the delivery by Senator Thurston (Nebr.) of a speech on the Cuban situation. His first sentence, in which he said he spoke by command of silent lips—a delicate and touching reference to the loss of his wife on his memorable trip to Cuba—commanded instant attention. Some surprise has been expressed that Senator Thurston should appear in public prominently so soon after the demise of Mrs. Thurston, but the first sentence of his speech furnishes the key to his action. Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time on account of her death to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and her people. In accordance with this request, therefore, Senator Thurston sacrificed his personal feeling. As he uttered the end of his speech his voice, which had been clear and ringing, noticeably broke. He was almost overcome by emotion, but rallied with an effort and closed in a manner that thrilled his auditors. Staid and dignified senators turned away and wept, and in the galleries tears welled to hundreds of eyes. It was a remarkable scene. A synopsis of Senator Thurston's speech follows:

Speech of Senator Thurston. Senator Thurston said that he had gone to Cuba fully believing that the condition of affairs on the island had been greatly exaggerated, and that he had directly by his efforts in the first instance to the purpose of the supposed exaggerations. He had concluded, however, that an overstatement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared, he stated, not only to do every word of the report, but to do every word of the report from Vermont (Senator Proctor).

for), but he was even convinced that he had understated the facts.

Senator Thurston then tersely summarized his observations and conclusions as follows: "After three years of warfare and the use of 200,000 Spanish troops, Spain has lost control of every foot of Cuba not surrounded by an actual trenchment and a protected by a fortified picket line."

"She has possession with her armies of the fortified railroad to cause they are under the virtual protection of Spanish warships, with which the revolutionists cannot cope."

"The revolutionists are in absolute and almost peaceful possession of nearly one-half of the island, including the eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe."

Inhuman Policy of Weyler. "Under the inhuman policy of Weyler not less than 400,000 self-supporting, simple, peaceful, defenseless country people were driven from their homes in the agricultural portions of the Spanish provinces to the cities and imprisoned upon the barren waste outside of the walls of the trenchment established a little way beyond. Their humble homes were burned, their fields laid waste, their implements of husbandry destroyed, their live stock and food supplies for the most part confiscated. Most of these people were old men, women and children. Slow starvation was their inevitable fate. A conservative estimate indicates that 250,000 of these people have already perished from starvation."

Picture a True. "The pictures in the American newspapers of the starving reconcentrados are true. They can all be duplicated by a simple process. I can never forget to my dying day the hopeless anguish in their despairing eyes. I can never forget to my dying day the helpless agony in their despairing eyes. I can never forget to my dying day the helpless agony in their despairing eyes."

Butchers Under Shadow of Cross. "I shall refer to these horrible things no further. They are there. God pity me; I have seen them; they will remain in my mind for ever—this is not a matter of time. I can never forget to my dying day the helpless agony in their despairing eyes. I can never forget to my dying day the helpless agony in their despairing eyes."

Remedy Suggested. "Discussing the remedy which should be applied to the evils he found, Senator Thurston said: 'I counsel silence and moderation from the four walls of this nation, seated at white heat over the destruction of the Maine, but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case. I there and trust that this government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. I counsel silence and moderation from the four walls of this nation, seated at white heat over the destruction of the Maine, but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case. I there and trust that this government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case.'

The Time for Action. "The time for action has now come. No greater reason for it can be expected tomorrow than today. Every hour's delay only adds another chapter to the awful story of misery and death. Only one power can intervene—the United States of America."

What Shall Our Action Be? "Senator Thurston briefly referred to the propositions of recognizing the independence of the reconcentrados of the Cubans only to say that it was too late for either. As to recognition he said:

"God forbid I would oppose annexation with my latest breath."

Only One Action Possible. "Mr. President, there is only one action possible, if any is taken; that is, intervention for the independence of the island; intervention that means the landing of an American army on Cuban soil, the deportation of an American fleet to the harbor of Havana, and the withdrawal of Spanish troops from the island, and the carrying on of our part would not of itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war, but it is war in the name of peace."

Liberty Before Peace. "He believed in the doctrine of peace taught by the holy Nazarene, but men must have liberty before adding peace can come. Peace saved the union, kept the stars in the flag, made 'Niagara' men, and it is the time for peace to come again. Let the impassioned lips of American patriots once more take up the song: 'In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom that shone through me, So to make men true, for God is marching on.'

Placed Himself on the Altar. "Mr. President, in the cable that moored me to life and hope the strongest strands are broken. I have but little left to offer at the altar of my country's service, but all I have I am glad to give. I am ready to serve my country in any way I can, and I am ready to die for it. My last breath, my last drop of blood, my last tear, I will give to my country. I am ready to die for it. My last breath, my last drop of blood, my last tear, I will give to my country."

Death of Mrs. Parnell. London, March 21.—Mrs. Della Tudor Parnell, daughter of the celebrated American naval officer, Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, and mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died Sunday night at Avondale, Rathfriland, County Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of the burns she received Saturday from the igniting of her clothing while she was sitting before a fire.

Assessment of Iowa Railways. Des Moines, Ia., March 21.—The executive council, sitting as a board of railroad assessors, has completed the assessments of the railroads of the state. The aggregate is left about the same as last year, \$110,000,000.

Murder and Suicide. Atwood, Kan., March 21.—Wesley Cochran, Jr., shot and killed Mrs. Gertrude Woodward here and then took his own life. Both were well known young people. No cause was known for the deed.

Iowa Republicans. Des Moines, Ia., March 21.—The Iowa state republican committee has selected Dubuque as the place and September 1 for the time of the state convention.

Burned to Death. Kent, Minn., March 21.—The house of Edward Hansman was burned and Mr. Hansman, his wife and five children perished in the flames.

A MAINE SHIP THE MAINE.

This Is the Verdict Found by the Naval Board That Investigated the Explosion.

A SUMMARY OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Complete Exoneration of the Warship's Crew—No Evidence Found on Which to Base Responsibility for the Crime—The Finding Is Unanimously Signed.

Washington, March 21.—The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained Sunday despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers. The report is made up of eight parts, as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent, everything stowed according to order—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazines at eight p. m. was normal except in the after torpedo magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them; the ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

Fifth—There are technical details of the wreckage from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—In the opinion of the court the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of the two magazines.

Eighth—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility.

Report Is Unanimous. The report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the court.

It does not refer to the existence or nonexistence of the mine in the harbor of Havana except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

Confers on the Crisis. Washington, March 21.—On no previous Sunday since the relations between Spain and the United States assumed an acute aspect has there been such anxiety felt in official circles as on yesterday. From early in the morning until late at night the president held conferences with the closest of his advisers in congress and the legislative branch of the government. No necessary was it for the president to utilize every moment in consultation and in the preparation of official communications he did not attend church. While the congregation with whom he sits every Sunday was listening to the farewell sermon of their pastor, the president, worn by the anxiety of the past few days, was sitting in the cabinet room with a majority of the members of his official family gathered about him.

The President's Policy. On the part of the administration it is stated that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time, and hence that there will be no extended delay. A policy has been fully determined upon by the president. It is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiations than that it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Hence the disposition of the president is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles.

Plan Adopted by Spain. Madrid, March 21.—Spain has taken a stand which is apparently not credited in the United States. The government has given a decision that it will neither accept a money offer for Cuba nor will it permit the so-called friendly intervention in Cuban affairs by the United States. With equal emphasis the government has declared that it cannot consider the payment of any claim for damages growing out of the loss of the Maine. This demand is considered by all as derogatory to the national dignity. This decisive action has been communicated to Minister Woodford by Senator Gullon.

After these decisions there can be little further parley between the two governments. It remains for the United States to decide whether she will give provocation which Spain announces she cannot pass unnoticed.

Blocks Relief Plans. Havana, March 21.—Senor Brunson, civil governor of Havana, acting under Blanco's orders, has taken the first serious step to resist the efforts of the United States to feed the starving reconcentrados and prevent the decimation of women and children by hopeless war.

He has issued orders to alcaldes in this province, in which they were instructed to refuse to inquire all information regarding the number, location, condition or deaths of reconcentrados, and to inform persons applying for information that the government would care for those who are in need.

Sagasta Retains His Power. Madrid, March 21.—The parliamentary elections that were held yesterday have gone by a large majority in favor of the liberals, the party now in power. Very little interest was manifested in Madrid, and the polling booths were almost deserted. Most all the candidates elected here are liberals.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending March 24.

James Payn, the noted novelist, died in London, aged 68 years.

The firing of a dynamite cartridge in the coal mines near Liege, Belgium, killed 20 miners.

In Philadelphia the People's state bank closed its doors with liabilities of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Guarantors' Finance company of Philadelphia made an assignment with liabilities of \$1,017,500.

The populists have nominated Edward Wilson, of Peru, for congress in the Eleventh district of Indiana.

George and Anthony Aldersmott, young sons of John Aldersmott, were killed by a street car in Akron, O.

Henry Brown, the pugilist who was injured in a boxing bout with Jack Smith in Trenton, N. J., is dead.

The French steamer Lydia foundered while enroute from Constantinople to Marseilles and 20 lives were lost.

W. H. Briley and wife, a respectable white couple, were found murdered in their burning store in Atlanta, Ga.

Gen. Blanco refused to allow the wreck of the Maine to be blown up and the Madrid government endorsed him.

Tremendous rains have fallen in all the central states east of the Mississippi, and incalculable damage has been done.

Fire partially destroyed the Wisconsin industrial school for boys at Wausau, the loss being \$100,000, with no insurance.

Gor, Shaw, of Iowa, has named William Larrabee, L. G. Kinn and John Cowrie as a board of control of state institutions.

Several farmhouses were wrecked by a tornado near Lehigh, I. T., and James Seafman, his wife and three children were killed.

Congressman John Simpkins, of the Thirteenth district of Massachusetts, died of heart failure in Washington, aged 55 years.

The democrats, populists and silver republicans in convention at Portland, Ore., nominated William E. King (populist) for governor.

Mrs. Emma Stover, a divorced woman, was murdered at her home near Brownstown, Wis., by Bert Watson, who afterward killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

POLL OF SENATE AND HOUSE. Members of Congress Are Divided in Their Opinions as to the Best Course to Pursue.

Washington, March 21.—A poll of congress shows the following sentiment on the action which should be taken on the Cuban question.

Senators who favor intervention and doubt the possibility of obtaining results without the use of force—25.

Senators who have not given up hope of a peaceful solution—3.

Senators who favor the recognition of Cuban independence—7.

Senators in favor of immediate forcible intervention and annexation—1.

Senators who want official information from the president before committing themselves as to the policy which should be pursued—10.

Absent and not seen—11.

Representatives who doubt the possibility of obtaining results without the use of force—58.

Representatives who have not given up hope for a peaceful solution—12.

Representatives who favor the recognition of Cuban independence—78.

Representatives who favor recognizing the insurgents as belligerents—4.

Representatives in favor of forcible intervention and annexation—2.

Representatives in favor of joint intervention with European powers—1.

Representatives who want official information from the president before committing themselves to the policy which should be pursued—100.

Absent and not seen—77.

COST OF THE FLOOD. Twenty-Eight Lives Lost, Damage to Property \$12,000,000, and Thousands of People Homeless.

Cincinnati, O., March 21.—A total of 25 lives lost, a damage to property, municipal, corporate and private, of about \$12,000,000, 17,000 people rendered homeless, and the practical suspension of all railway and other traffic for from 60 to 72 hours, tell the story of the floods in Ohio and Indiana.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A Daily Summary of the Work Being Done by Our Law-Makers in Washington.

ALL IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS GIVEN.

In the Senate Bills and Resolutions Are Discussed and Passed—In the House a Variety of Measures Are Under Consideration—Many Days at the Capital.

Washington, March 21.—In the senate yesterday Senator Bacon (Ga.) introduced an amendment to the resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands which provides that the resolutions shall not be effective until the question of annexation shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of Hawaii and passed upon affirmatively by them.

Washington, March 21.—The quarantine bill was further debated in the senate yesterday. Senator Furaker presented the credentials of his colleague, Senator Hanna, for the term as United States senator covering six years from March 4, 1900, and they were read and ordered filed.

Washington, March 21.—The bill for the relief of the Maine victims was passed in the senate yesterday without debate. Senator Gallinger related his observations in Cuba.

Washington, March 21.—A bill was passed in the senate yesterday providing that the importation into the United States of birds' feathers or parts of birds for ornamental purposes be prohibited. The nomination of Judson W. Lyons, of Georgia, to be register of the treasury, was received from the president. Adjourned to the 25th.

House. Washington, March 21.—The bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster was passed unanimously in the house yesterday. Mr. King (Utah) introduced a joint resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba.

Washington, March 21.—In the house yesterday the naval appropriation bill was reported. It carries a total of \$35,652,053, an increase over last year of \$3,674,422, and over the current estimates of \$2,514,521. The army reorganization bill was favorably reported.

Washington, March 21.—R. T. Thorpe (rep.) was given the seat in the house yesterday from the Fourth Virginia district. Sidney P. Epps, who obtained the certificate of election, was unseated by a strict party vote.

Washington, March 21.—In the house yesterday the naval appropriation bill was discussed.

Washington, March 21.—A bill was favorably reported in the house yesterday providing that persons who commit pension frauds shall be punished by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five. Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) introduced a bill giving the president power to raise troops and do any other act necessary to the safety of the country or any part thereof, and to protect its honor and prestige in the event of an act of war being committed by Spain or any other foreign nation prior to the meeting of the next session of congress. The naval appropriation bill was further discussed, but it failed.

Death of an Inventor. Salem, Mass., March 21.—Abner Cheney Goodall died Sunday, aged 93 years. He perfected the first printing press that printed on both sides in one operation. His inventions in this line became the foundation of the present newspaper press. He also invented the cracker machine and perfected the preparation of copper and steel plates for use by engravers.

Tragedy in Wisconsin. Janesville, Wis., March 21.—Burt Watson, a farmhand in the employ of Mrs. Emma Stover, who resided on a farm near Brownville, in Green county, murdered Mrs. Stover Saturday by shooting her twice with a revolver, and then killed himself. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel. Mrs. Stover had been divorced from two husbands.

Abandon Politics. Atlanta, Ga., March 21.—Hon. Thomas E. Watson, who was nominated for governor one week ago by the populists, is out in an open letter Thursday declining to have the honor. After saying he could not be elected, no matter how the ballots went, he announces that he is out of politics for good.

Fatal Storms in England. London, March 21.—The storms continue throughout the United Kingdom. Railroad trains are imbedded in heavy snowdrifts. Telegraph wires are down in many parts of the country. People have been frozen to death while traversing the moors.

Tons of Supplies for Cubans. New York, March 21.—The steamer Orizabal, which sailed for Havana Wednesday carried 250 tons of Cuban relief supplies, consigned by the Central Cuban relief committee to Consul Gen. Lee.

Oldest Banker Dead. Cleveland, O., March 21.—Truman P. Handy, who lived to earn the distinction of being the oldest active banker in the United States, died at his home in Euclid avenue Friday, aged 91.

Frozen to Death. St. Johns, N. F., March 21.—Forty-eight seal hunters belonging to the steamer Greenland, of St. Johns, perished on an ice floe, and 20 others were badly frost bitten.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Arbor and Bird Day.

Gov. Scofield has issued the following proclamation on Arbor and Bird day: By an act of the Legislature of 1897 the governor is authorized to set apart one day in each year to be known as Arbor and Bird day. The widespread demand for the preservation of the birds and the increased interest manifested in tree planting and in the cultivation of shrubbery and flowers, which has been the result of the official recognition of the day, give additional warrant for its designation this year. In conformity with the law, therefore, I, Edward Scofield, governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and set apart Friday, April 25, as Arbor and Bird day, and recommend to all public schools, colleges and other educational institutions of the state and citizens generally do observe the same in proper manner.

It would be highly appropriate for the schools of the state to devote the day to planting trees, shrubs and flowers, and to the study of the grounds to be permanently beautified, and I recommend that this be done.

That the interest manifested in birds be maintained, I suggest that in all schools and public exercises be held on that day special attention be paid to our native birds. Much of pleasure as well as useful instruction can be gained through a study of their habits and characteristics, especially of the various songbirds which make their homes in our state.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services were held in the supreme courtrooms in Madison for the late Justice A. W. Newman, ex-Senator James H. Doolittle, of Racine, and former Circuit Judge T. Mills, of Lancaster, all of whom were conspicuous figures in the making of Wisconsin and all of whom have died within a few months. A large attendance was present, including many ladies and many lawyers from distant parts of the state. For memorials to each of the jurists were read and tributes paid them by individual speakers.

The Date Is Fixed.

Gov. Scofield has issued the proclamation fixing June 7 as the day and Madison as the place for the official observation of the semi-centennial of the taking of the oath of office by the first state officers. The governors and their respective staffs of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa are invited to join in the celebration, these states having had at some time in their history a territorial connection with Wisconsin.

Were Married Again.

An old couple who were married in Indiana 50 years ago applied to an officer in Racine to be remarried, claiming that they had been informed that in this country after 50 years their marriage expired by limitation, and that they were no longer man and wife unless married again. No argument could change their minds on the subject, and the officer performed the service for them again.

Death of Samuel Harper.

Samuel A. Harper, president of the Wisconsin republican league since 1894 and chief adviser of former Congressman La Follette, died of pneumonia at his home in Madison, aged 45 years. He had been ill just two weeks. Mr. Harper was one of the best-known lawyers and politicians in the state and figured prominently in all the political contests of the past ten years.

A Fatal Collision.

A head-on collision between a passenger train and a special engine on the Chicago & Northwestern road occurred ten miles south of Deloit. The killed are James Walsh, engineer of the passenger train, and a man called English, the brakeman on the special engine.

The News Condensed.

The Turners' state fest will be held in Sheboygan June 21-27. The Northern Chautauqua association let the contract for the erection of the Chautauque buildings on the grounds near Marinette. Fire at Rib Lake destroyed 5000/600 feet of J. J. Kennedy's lumber. Loss, \$20,000. T. A. Harrington's petition in Eau Claire for reopening of the receivership of the National Electric Manufacturing company was granted.

Miss Ruth Hurd and Frederick Head.

Two young society people of Kenosha, surprised their friends by going to Racine and getting married.

Frank Manuel, a logger, was injured.

fatally at Stanley by being struck on the head by a falling tree.

The Catholic church at New Franklin.

was robbed of valuables by parties unknown.

The clubhouse of the Lake Boygan.

gun club at Tustin was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Chicago sportsmen.

Grand Master George William.

Thomson, of Milwaukee, instituted a lodge of Daughters of Rebekah in Janesville, to be known as Janesville Rebekah Lodge No. 171.

Nearly all of the large cities in Wisconsin.

will be connected by long-distance telephone before the close of the present year.

The coroner's inquest in Marinette.

over the remains of William Sommers, who died from injuries received on the Soo track, resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

Joseph Fritz, a well-known young man.

fell under the wheels of a train at South Milwaukee and his right foot was crushed so badly that it had to be amputated.

It has been semi-officially announced.

that the Milwaukee-Waukesha Electric railway line will be in full operation Memorial day.

While the older members of the family.

of Henry Kollath, living in Ixonia, were at a funeral one of the boys remaining accidentally shot and killed his younger brother, eight years old.

Judge Smith ordered the arrest at.

West Superior of Judge Hutchins and Attorney J. B. Arnold on a charge of kidnapping the child of Dr. F. P. Phillips.

Andrew Walton died near Woodman.

aged 90. His wife survives him. They had been married 60 years.

NO FEAR OF A PANIC.

Business is Good in Spite of War Talk, and All Records in Marketing Products Surpassed.

New York, March 25.—R. G. Dan & Co. in their weekly review of trade say: "A waiting state of things always hinders business to some extent. With more active movement, however, on its way since this movement began, with ample bank reserves and treasury resources, and a redemption of notes in all ways nearly a third smaller in February to date, and a stringency on the money market, and a restriction on the volume of business at clearing houses outside New York larger than in 1902 by 69 per cent, this month, and with failures nearly 50 per cent smaller than last year and 25 per cent smaller than in the same month of 1901, there is not much to be feared for a panic, even if interest efforts should fail to keep pace with honor. Warlike reports come every day, and stock operators make the most of them, and yet the average of prices of railroad stocks is \$2.00, against \$1.50 two weeks ago. No real industrial reaction has been observed. For some weeks past has made necessary a pause for breath, so to speak, or where unnatural prices had caused a halt before the destruction of the Maine. Some decrease in real wages, however, would be expected, and an appreciation of the value of money, and an indication of decrease for that reason is seen. It is difficult to take dismal views when the nation is surpassing all records in marketing products. Atlantic exports of wheat for the week have been 2,500,000 bushels, against 1,500,000 last year, and in the week ending March 25, 1903, 2,500,000 bushels (four included), against 1,500,000 last year. The price has declined 75 cents, but the heavy shipments and contracts for export are having a constant influence. Corn has declined only a small fraction, with exports for the week ending March 25, 1903, 1,500,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 last year. The iron and steel industry is more fully employed than ever before in its history, and although production of Bessemer pig is beyond all precedent, the price advances, and billets are still in demand. Other products of the iron industry, and especially in finished products excepting steel plates at the east. Failures for the week have been 25 in the United States, against 20 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 20 last year."

THE PRIDE OF THE NAVY.

Launching of the Battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge at Newport News, Va.

Newport News, Va., March 25.—Fully 10,000 persons yesterday witnessed the launching of the mammoth United States battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge, the latest additions to Uncle Sam's navy, and probably the most powerful fighting machines afloat. The Kearsarge was the first to receive her baptism, and was christened by Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard Winslow, wife of Lieut. Winslow, United States navy. The Kentucky was christened by Miss Christine Bradley.

Parious snowstorm.

Lincoln, Neb., March 25.—A severe storm, probably the worst of the winter, prevailed in central and southeast Nebraska Sunday afternoon. The snow, driven by a high wind, was blinding, and was followed by a drop in temperature in some localities of over 50 degrees. In Lincoln street car traffic was badly interfered with, but railroad trains were little delayed. The only bad effects apprehended is to spring wheat and fruit trees, which with many days of unusually warm weather made rapid development.

Periculous Cause of Death.

Freeport, Ill., March 25.—Henry V. Brown, a postal clerk running between Dubuque and Chicago, died at his home here Friday afternoon of arsenical poisoning. About two weeks ago Mr. Brown went to a dentist in Chicago to have the nerve of a tooth killed. Through the carelessness of the dentist, or in some other way, the arsenic used got into the system of the patient, who, after two weeks of suffering, died Friday afternoon.

Big Fraud Charged.

St. Paul, Minn., March 25.—James H. Southall, for 15 years chief clerk in the engineering department of the government in this city, is said to have confessed that he had swindled various banks and individuals out of nearly \$500,000 by means of worthless time checks. He has been arrested.

Dropped Dead.

Milwaukee, March 25.—W. C. Williams, one of the leading criminal lawyers of this city, dropped dead Sunday in his bathroom. Mr. Williams was a large man, and apoplexy is given as the cause of his death. He was at one time district attorney.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 25.	
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	12 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2
Hogs	11 1/2
Flour—Wheat	11 1/2
Flour—Corn	11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	12 1/2
May	12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	10 1/2
May	10 1/2
OATS—No. 2	9 1/2
May	9 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 1/2
CHEESE—Farm	11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Strip Steers	12 1/2
Stocks	11 1/2
Feeders	11 1/2
Hogs	11 1/2
Flour—Wheat	11 1/2
Flour—Corn	11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	12 1/2
May	12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	10 1/2
May	10 1/2
OATS—No. 2	9 1/2
May	9 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 1/2
CHEESE—Farm	11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
CATTLE—Strip Steers	12 1/2
Stocks	11 1/2
Feeders	11 1/2
Hogs	11 1/2
Flour—Wheat	11 1/2
Flour—Corn	11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	12 1/2
May	12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	10 1/2
May	10 1/2
OATS—No. 2	9 1/2
May	9 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 1/2
CHEESE—Farm	11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2
DETROIT.	
CATTLE—Strip Steers	12 1/2
Stocks	11 1/2
Feeders	11 1/2
Hogs	11 1/2
Flour—Wheat	11 1/2
Flour—Corn	11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	12 1/2
May	12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	10 1/2
May	10 1/2
OATS—No. 2	9 1/2
May	9 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 1/2
CHEESE—Farm	11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Strip Steers	12 1/2
Stocks	11 1/2
Feeders	11 1/2
Hogs	11 1/2
Flour—Wheat	11 1/2
Flour—Corn	11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	12 1/2
May	12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	10 1/2
May	10 1/2
OATS—No. 2	9 1/2
May	9 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 1/2
CHEESE—Farm	11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Strip Steers	12 1/2
Stocks	11 1/2
Feeders	11 1/2
Hogs	11 1/2
Flour—Wheat	11 1/2
Flour—Corn	11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	12 1/2
May	12 1/2
CORN—No. 2	10 1/2
May	10 1/2
OATS—No. 2	9 1/2
May	9 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	12 1/2
CHEESE—Farm	11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Last year the number in the United States numbered 6,000.

—Greater New York has 1,000 churches within its limits, and over 120,000 dwelling houses.

An acre devoted to the culture of bananas yields 123 times as much money as an acre of wheat.

—A tracherous wretch in Flemington, N. J., entered the stable of Solomon Gale, and poured nitric acid upon the eyes and ears of a valuable horse.

—For many years Theodore S. Parlin, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been gathering works on masonry, and now has a collection of them numbering over 20,000 volumes.

—The most remarkable echo in the world is that which comes from the north side of a church in Shipley, England. It distinctly repeats any sentence not exceeding 21 syllables.

—Vast quantities of horse hair, which is chiefly used for upholstering furniture, comes to this country from Siberia. It is taken from the mane and tails of horses ridden by the Cossacks.

—A piece of fallen ceiling dropped on Thomas Gorman as he was about to descend the cellar stairs at his home in Kingsland, N. J. It caused him to tumble down the stairs and break his neck.

—The health of a pig is indicated by its tail. When the tail hangs loosely, the pig is not well, and its food should be changed. When the tail is tightly coiled, the animal is healthy, happy and frisky.

—All the funerals in Paris are conducted by a single syndicate, which has a licensed monopoly of the business. There is a regular tariff of rates, a first-class funeral costing \$2,000, and the cheap or ninth-class, \$150. In cremation the prices range from \$50 to \$100.

—The eggs of the terrapin are hatched in about 30 days. With her forepaws the female terrapin, in the middle of them, scratches a hole in the sand, and in it places her eggs, from 15 to 19. She then covers them, and relies upon the sun to do the hatching.

HE INSTRUCTED THE JUDGE.

Who Was So Well Pleased That He Gave Him Seven Months.

"Nathaniel Patrick Henry Schell, 40," called the police clerk in a restaurant, and a heavy laugh was heard from the lawyers, bailiffs and general hangers-on around the room.

A very black negro of about 40 stepped to the bar with the remark: "Yes, sah; dat's my cognomen, title."

"Well, Nat, what have you to say about this charge of—or what's the name of that thing, anyhow, Mr. Schell?"

"Shootin' craps, your honor."

"Shootin' craps," repeated the judge. "Now, look here! Have sent enough of you fellows down on this charge, but I confess I know nothing about the game, if such it might be called. I've listened to the pigeon English of Chinamen in telling of their fantan arrangement, and now you, Nat, there, tell me what this game of craps is like."

"Well, judge, it's just like dis: You see, you take de bones—"

"The what?"

"Wy, de bones, yo' honah. Them's de things you throw."

"The dice," suggested the police officer making the complaint.

"Oh, yes," answered his honor. "It's played with dice, eh?"

"You take de bones," continued Nathaniel Berry, looking with supreme contempt on the surrounding crowd anxious to learn the ins and outs of the famous but badly misunderstood game. "De first man he throws de bones out like dis and pops his fingers. 'Come seven-eleven,' 'got you faded,' 'cut his throat eleven,' 'railroad,' 'natural,' 'plum de bones,' 'baby's got to hav' dem noo bones,' 'take my gal to Baltimore,' 'Big Dick my point,' 'all de way from Boston,' 'come on, Joe, you must be nine—'"

"Hold on, there!" shouted the judge, before the enthusiastic Nathaniel could be headed in his enthusiastic dissertation. "I'm still in the dark about that game, but from what I heard you get seven months."

"Thankee, judge," said Nat, as he was led grinning from the bar of justice.—Washington Post.

Forest Protection in Idaho.

The miners, as well as the mine owners, operating in northern Idaho are peculiarly interested in rational and effective methods of forest protection to what remains of the public timber lands, and as producers of national wealth have a right to demand it. They have the result of years of wanton forest destruction before their eyes, and can see themselves confronted with a timber shortage before many years that threatens their commercial and industrial life. That such a condition is fast approaching needs no prophetic vision to foresee. The extent to which burned forest land the past 15 years has developed in these regions is an evidence that requires no supporting argument to make effective. That many thousands of acres of forest still exist in the Coeur d'Alene basins does not weaken the fact of an impending timber shortage. Under the present conditions, two or three dry seasons would suffice to wipe out the larger portion, by far, of what remains of the forests in this part of the state. There is not yet adequate protection or supervision, and public sentiment upon these points is not yet sufficiently aroused.—The Forester.

A Charitable Lute.

"Yes," said the politician, "I said I was the working man's friend."

"But you don't do any work," suggested the man with calloused hands.

"No—not at present."

"And you never did any work."

"That's true. You see, what the working man most needs is work. And I am too much the working man's friend to run any risk taking work away from him."—Buffalo Commercial.

Worse Than Swords.

Museum Manager—The sword-swallower seems out of health.

Keeper—Yes; he quarreled with the fat lady, and she made him eat his own words.—Detroit Free Press.

JURY TOO COLD TO DISAGREE.

Steam in the Room Was Turned Off in Zero Weather.

The town of Backport, Me., made famous by the play "Old Joe Plaatje," figures in an episode in real life that is about as interesting as some of the scenes of the drama above mentioned. The incident has to do with the adventure of a jury of 12 men. After the case had been given to the jury late on Saturday and they had been unable to agree on a verdict after three hours, the steam was turned off and even lights were turned off and they were left to the mercies of zero weather. Later they were told that unless they came to an agreement at once they would be locked in the room until Monday morning.

The case was an action brought to determine a paper settlement. The towns of Brooklyn and Blue Hill were chiefly interested, but the town of Backport took the plaintiff's position through an agreement arising from a small interest which Backport had obtained through aid rendered to some members of the family in question. The case was an old one and had been in the courts before. There was a great deal of interest in it all over the county from the fact that at one time and another the members of this particular family had lived in and received aid from a great many different towns. So closely were the lines drawn that it was difficult to secure a jury to try the case and a special venire had to be issued.

The case went to the jury Saturday afternoon about six o'clock. For some reason, after three hours, the steam was turned off and the room was allowed to become so cold that it was necessary for the jurymen to put on their overcoats and walk about in order to keep from being chilled. For a part of the time, too, the lights were turned out, thus adding to the general discomforts of the situation.

Some time Sunday morning the officer in charge of the jury, Sheriff Hooper, of Ellsworth, according to the statements of some of the jurymen, entered the juryroom and informed the members of the jury that unless they should agree upon a verdict at once they would be locked where they were until nine o'clock Monday morning. Up to that time, it is said, the vote had stood eleven to one in favor of the defendant town, and there had been apparently no indication of an agreement. At nine o'clock Sunday morning, however, a sealed verdict was rendered, which, read in court Monday morning, gave the decision to the defendant.

When the jurymen were discharged there were loud complaints and threats of vengeance against the sheriff. This official tries to excuse the matter on the ground that the jurymen went home without first consulting the sheriff. An appeal has been taken on the ground that the sheriff acted in excess of his authority when he tried to intimidate the jurors by freezing them out.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE PRICE OF SHOES.

It Is Low Compared with the Cost of Producing Them.

The problem we find the most difficult to wrestle with is: What can be the reason why shoes are so low compared with the cost of producing them, and why does not leather bring enough to yield any profit on the labor of manufacturing it, at the lowest rates at which hides can be bought? All this would be readily comprehensible if it were true that the stocks of shoes were excessive, but the weight of evidence supports the proposition that such is not the case. That there will be shoes enough to accommodate the demand may be taken for granted. There are extensive factories in which to make them and ample material to make them of. But that there will be so many more than enough as to render the production of them as unremunerative as it is now for any great length of time, we consider highly improbable. We entertain the belief that the surplus holdings of vendors and consumers are essentially reduced, that they have been using up their resources to such an extent that they will require additional supplies in sufficient quantities to establish values which will admit of satisfactory profits to producers.

Our conviction in this respect is strengthened by the undisputed fact that dealers are almost all asking that the shoes they have bought or are buying should be dispatched to them with the least possible delay. The natural inference is that they withhold their orders as long as they could, and longer than they have been accustomed to, that they are accordingly running short, and find it necessary to replenish quickly. This applies, of course, chiefly to shoes that are worn by the masses and sold at low figures, but of these there are vast quantities consumed, and when the stocks of them in second and third hands fall below the average a great many are needed to make up the deficiency, especially at a time of the year when the want of shoes is most pressing. Of the more expensive kinds, of which fewer are worn, prices are less, and perhaps not at all inadequate. But we have the idea that the rates alike of the low and the high priced will be equally adjusted presently, to the advantages equally of sellers and buyers.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Eggs with Mushrooms.

Slice the mushrooms from cans into halves. Steam ten minutes in a little butter, seasoned with pepper and salt, and a very little water. Drain; put the mushrooms into a pie dish; break enough eggs to cover them over the top; salt, and scatter bits of butter over them; stew with bread crumbs and bake until the eggs are "set." Serve in the dish.—N. Y. Ledger.

Where Hearing Ceases.

Lord Rayleigh in a recent lecture said that experiments had shown that a vibration of sound having an amplitude of less than one-twelve-millionth of a centimeter could still affect the sense of hearing. Such a vibration would be so short that it would have to be enlarged 100 times before the most powerful possible microscope could render it visible, supposing that it were susceptible of being seen at all. Old people, he said, do not hear high notes which are audible to young persons, and there is reason to believe that babies hear notes which are inaudible to their elders.—Youth's Companion.

Dotted Veil House.

A doctor has moved into a new house, one of the finest in Washington. He calls it the dotted veil house. When people remark surprised he explains. This physician is a specialist. He devotes himself to diseases of the eyes. The money to build the mansion was accumulated from fees which were earned in the treatment of eyes injured by wearing dotted veils. Not all of the profession are so frank as this Washington oculist.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SEAWEEDS AS SALADS.

California Follows the Chinese by Eating the Olive-Like Kelp.

There is a possibility that within the next year or so we will have seaweed on our tables as a regular article of diet. Not as a heavy food on which to do a big day's work, however, but more as a relish, as we now use lettuce and radishes. That seaweed is capable of being used as an article of food we have only to go to the Chinese for proof, for these people have been eating the stuff for centuries.

California has always appreciated the algae from the standpoint of the beautiful. Many visitors to our coast carry away an album with pressed seaweeds. But now it is being regarded seriously as a novel dainty for epicures.

An analysis of the kelp shows that the nutritious matter contained is small, but the gelatinous, slightly sharp flavor is said to be delicious when one's palate becomes educated to it.

Like oysters and olives, which delicate viands some people care for naturally, some acquire the taste for after painful effort, and most people have thrust upon them, the connoisseurs will have to educate the palates of the people before they can thoroughly appreciate the seaweed.

Should the taste for this unique food assume large proportions, California could undoubtedly compete with Japan in supplying the markets, as the edible variety grows in profusion here.

The Chinese dry the kelp, press it into thin round cakes, which are then put into water and boiled. They become soft and expand so that when ready to eat they are about three times the size they were before boiling. They are either eaten alone or served in conjunction with chicken or meat. Nor is China the only place where some variety of the algae is used as a common article of food.

The Alaria Esculenta, commonly called Bladderwrack, is regarded both in Scotland and Ireland as a very toothsome dainty; it is accorded the same degree of respect that the French bestow upon frogs' legs. It is usually eaten raw or plunged in boiling water and then removed immediately, serving it either hot or cold.

While there seems every possibility that the seaweed will be given a place on our menus, it will never become a staple article of food, owing to its indigestibility. Dr. William A. Setchell, of the University of California, who is professor of botany and a well-known contributor on

CLARK & LENNON - Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTH BOUND.

No. 11-Daily..... 2:50 a. m.
No. 17-Ashtand Mail and Express..... 1:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4-Daily..... 11:22 p. m.
No. 2-Ashtand Mail and Express..... 11:14 a. m.

H. C. DEEGER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited..... 1:50 a. m. Daily
Accommodation..... 1:25 p. m. Dei. Sat.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited..... 2:10 a. m. Daily
Accommodation..... 5:25 a. m. Dei. Sat.

No. 10 Line trains arrive and depart from St. M. & St. Paul depot to Minneapolis and Chicago, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1902.
Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Monticello, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.
A. E. HORSBY.

RHINELANDER LOUGE, No. 212, P. & A. M.,
Stoddman Block.
Regular communications First and Third
Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. DEEGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER, No. 74, R. A. M.,
Stoddman Block.
Regular communications Second and Fourth
Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. R. LASELLE, H. P.

L. O. F.
Court Juvenia, 1975.
Meetings at L. O. F. Hall second and
fourth Tuesday of each month.
ALEX. DUNN, C. R. S. E. STONE, R. S.

Mrs. Leander Galliet visited Mrs. Sam Tuttle last week.

Miss May Herron is visiting friends in Grand Rapids this week.

Eight-room house for rent. Inquire at E. G. Squier's jewelry store.

A. S. Pierce left Friday night for Boston, where he will remain for a time.

Mr. A. G. Hunter returned Saturday from a ten days' stay at Milwaukee.

"Don't get bit" but buy your dress goods at Gray's sale next week Thursday.

Miss Ella Beers is in the city this week, selecting millinery stock for the spring trade.

Miss Lillie Mossell arrived home Saturday from Minneapolis, where she spent the week of vacation with friends.

Spring neckwear, the latest styles, all the new shapes and colors, at the store of H. Lewis, the men's furnisher.

Mrs. Pier and daughter Harriet were in the city the first of the week looking after their interests in this vicinity.

Mrs. James Cummings arrived in Rhinelander Thursday from Oregon, where she had been with her husband for several months.

Mrs. Geo. Moore, of Royalton, Wis., is visiting friends in this city. She arrived Tuesday, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pingry.

If you don't believe in these "sales day stores" go to Gray's Thursdays and be convinced that you can get the only genuine bargain in town there.

Mrs. Packard, who has been a guest at the residence of her son, Dr. C. D. Packard, for several weeks, departed Tuesday morning for Minneapolis, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Johnson.

M. Ryan was at Wausau Saturday on business. He arrived home Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Ryan and little daughter who had been on an extended visit with relatives in the southern part of the state.

We are prepared to gum cross-cut saws on short notice and in first-class shape. Bring them in.

ALL-IT RHINELANDER IRON CO.

Wm. Mackey spent last week in Rhinelander, and left Friday for Oshkosh, where he will visit at his old home for about three weeks. Mr. Mackey sold his farm at Barron, for he said it was up hill business trying to farm without a wife.

The committee for the Children's Home Society are making up a box of clothing to be used for the children of that society. They ask the assistance of everyone in this good cause of helping to care for these homeless children. All garments for little boys and girls up to twelve years of age are what are needed and they may be left at Mrs. F. H. Johnson's.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured. I am happy to say that it has not since returned.—JOSH. ELGAR, Germantown, Cal. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

In filling prescriptions the use of PURE DRUGS is Very Essential. THE PALACE DRUG STORE Uses Pure Drugs.

Joseph Forsyth is now in the employ of Chas. E. Crusoe & Co.

Miss Anna Walsh is back in her old position at Crusoe's.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP—If you want a bargain inquire at this office.

Miss Madeline Filiatreau left for Merrill Wednesday for a short visit with friends.

Crusoe is doing quite a stroke of business these days. See what his ad. says this week.

Oscar Jenne, of Woodboro, is in attendance at the session of the county board which convened Tuesday.

Perhaps the people of Rhinelander should have a guardian so they won't "get bit" at Gray's Thursday sales.

Wilson, Branson & French have been obliged to work their planing mill an additional quarter lately in order to turn out the orders which have been coming in.

The next lecture of the Epworth League Course will be given at the Methodist Church Tuesday evening, April 12, by Prof. F. S. Iyer. Everybody is invited. Tickets 15 cents.

The Home Forum Benefit order held an open meeting last Friday night at the L. O. F. hall. An elaborate supper was served and about sixty guests enjoyed the occasion.

"Don't get bit" says some of our competitors, as though everyone was dishonest but themselves. Now any time you buy an article here and are not perfectly satisfied with it you bring it back and get your money. It doesn't make any difference what day it was bought. Just watch our sales and save your money.

IRVIN GRAY.

"Little-Trixie" was presented to a packed house at the Grand last Friday night, by May Smith Robbins and company. The play was good and the acting of a character to please the audience. Miss Robbins was a general favorite with all as she was upon her last appearance here. Her character delineation was well done and her songs catchy and pleasing to the ear. The supporting company was up to the average and boasted of a female member who could almost kick holes in the roof. The receipts for the evening were large, and nearly reached the \$200 mark.

D. H. Sargent, manager of the Hotel Waldheim at Star Lake for the past year, has purchased the summer resort at Lakota, Twin Lakes, and was here last Monday and bought lumber to rebuild the main building which burned in 1895, and will commence at once and have the place ready for the summer business. There were seven fine cottages connected with the Lakota that did not burn, besides boat houses, barns and several other buildings. There is in connection with the place a fine steam yacht, a large sail boat and about thirty small boats. The place is situated on the west end of the Big Twin Lake and distant about five miles from Conover on the C. & N. W. R'y. A fine bus line will meet all trains during the season. This place is as fine a resort as there is in Wisconsin. In the center of the best fishing grounds of Vilas county on about the largest lake and is easy of access and no doubt will be as well patronized as it formerly was. The place resembles a small village from the lake and cost a great deal of money. It was formerly owned by a wealthy newspaper man of Illinois by the name of Goodall, who built the place up but on account of ill health did not care to build up the burned part and therefore sold it to Mr. Sargent.

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Gypsine, 40 cents per package at Jewell's paint store on Brown street.

Mrs. F. Moses returned Friday from a few days visit with her sister, Mrs. I. D. Steffen, at Antigo.

Paints of every description, oils, white lead, varnishes, enamels, brushes, etc., at low prices at Jewell's.

Examine the nobby new line of spring hats for men and boys at H. Lewis' store on Brown street. It will be worth your while if you are in need of head gear.

Mrs. Owen Ryan came down from Conover last week and is visiting Rhinelander friends. As soon as a suitable house can be procured Mr. and Mrs. Ryan will take up their residence in Rhinelander.

The line of high grade, low priced shoes for gents at the store of H. Lewis is hard to beat. Step in his establishment and see if you can't find what you want.

H. A. Johnson received a '98 Model Special Stearns Bicycle last week and claims he has about the best wheel in Rhinelander. He intends to establish a new track record in this vicinity as soon as the conditions permit.

The family of Mr. A. E. Hodson are expected to arrive here from St. Paul this week. Mr. Hodson has rented the residence occupied by Rev. Cressey, and will move his household effects as soon as circumstances permit.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Whitney left Sunday night for Chicago. Mr. Whitney for a visit and Mrs. Whitney to select goods for Mrs. J. G. Dunn's millinery store. Millinery opening days Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Ladies please call and see the finest line of millinery in the city.

Have you inspected the fine line of new goods in the gents' furnishing line at the store of H. Lewis on Brown street? If you are in need of anything to wear just call and see what he has to offer and the price. His goods are new, they are right as to fit, style and wearing qualities and they are sold a little lower than any other merchant hereabouts sells them.

Alex. Cobban came up from Monico last Friday where he has been the past winter scaling logs for Clark, Lennon & Stapleton. He left Saturday night for Winona, Minn., where he will visit with his children who have been living with an aunt for some months. He will return about the time the ice breaks up and will have charge of a drive of about six million for Woodruff & Maguire. The logs are banked on Sugar Camp Lake and will be run down the Wisconsin to this point.

E. D. Briggs arrived in Rhinelander Saturday from Pasadena, Cal., where he has been located for the past four years. Mr. Briggs speaks in high terms of the healthfulness of the climate of California but does not advise eastern men to locate there with the expectation of making money. Mr. Briggs said that his experience had taught him that a man, in order to prosper in business in that locality, must have money and spend it in order to exist comfortably. He said that all trade was done through the home merchants who had been born and brought up in that section. All men from the East are looked upon with suspicion by the native born population and if they had anything to sell it was next to impossible to find a buyer for the townspeople will travel a mile to patronize a native merchant in preference to an outsider. Mr. Briggs will remain here about a month and may decide to again locate here with his family if satisfactory arrangements can be made. He has considerable property here.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

... PAINTS ...

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels, Etc.

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

Miss Maude Diamond, of Eagle River, spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Ethel Holland.

Sam Conro started Sunday night for Alaska. He joined a party of Chicago men and will go by the way of Edmonds.

We would like a photograph of a real bargain offered by these people that would warn you not to "get bit" at Gray's sales.

Miss Abbie Smith informs the New North that she will open a kindergarten in the Congregational church parlors about May 1.

Miss Nell Harrigan arrived home from Chicago Tuesday, where she had been spending a couple of weeks. She visited her parents at Green Bay on her return, and brought Raymond Harrigan with her for a visit with his father, W. D.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Sawyer died Monday night after a two weeks' illness. The body of the little one was taken to Ed. Chalmers, the former home of the mother, Wednesday morning for burial.

Jan. Sheehan, who has been cooking for the Geo. L. Wood Co., in Tom Downey's camp the past winter, has accepted a position with the same company for the summer and will have charge of the boarding house. He moved his family to Woodboro this morning.

Rev. Robert S. Ingraham will preach in the morning of the coming Lord's Day at the Methodist church on "Two requisites for the soul's health." The pastor will preach in the evening and election sermon. The subject will be "The Character of the men who should Rule a Free Christian City."

A resolution was passed by the county board Tuesday afternoon to carry up the tax cases, which were decided adversely for the county at the last term of the circuit court. The amount involved is about \$1200. Nine out of ten of those who heard the testimony at the time the cases were tried, thought, from the evidence, that the county would be defeated, and were not at all surprised at Judge Bardeen's decision. It has already cost the county several hundred dollars fighting these cases, and it looks like poor judgment to carry them to supreme court, as there will be nothing to gain, for in the event of a decision in favor of the county, she would be nothing ahead, as the costs would eat up the whole of the amount involved; and in case it again goes against the county, it will be loser by several hundred dollars.

Chas. Towner, of Newbold, was a caller at this office Monday, and informed us that he had found gold on his farm at Newbold, and has every reason to believe that the yellow metal exists there in paying quantities. He has known of the existence of gold there for about two years, and one gentleman from Menominee, Mich., an old miner, had enough faith in what he found there to buy three adjoining forty's. Samples have been sent to different places for analysis, and the dirt has been found to be rich with gold. Mr. Towner is endeavoring to interest parties with money to work the lands, and feels confident of success. The first of April he expects an experienced miner from Michigan to look over the land, and should he find that there is gold there, a company will undoubtedly be formed, as we learn that the dirt he has washed out has been seen by several who are waiting to hear the result of the prospecting of the miner.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

Grand Opera House.
Two Nights
Saturday and Monday,
April 2 and 4.

America's Representative Refined and up-to-date Colonial Organization.

The BOSTONIANS

Replete with all the
Latest Vocal & Comedy Gems

Presenting the Eminent Soprano
MISS MAUDE MAE PALMER

And the Superior
SEXTETTE OF COMEDIANS

A. H. Hampton, Wm. Humphreys,
Andy Brown, Wm. Helm,
Charles A. Arnold, Wm. Coe

Seats now on sale.

The mill at Cheate, Mich., is shut down for repairs this week prior to commencing on their summer's run. The repairs will occupy two weeks' time.

A new line of women's and children's shoes and slippers were opened up yesterday at the store of H. Lewis. They embrace good wearing qualities and fit and the price is right to sell them. The patronage of the women and children of Rhinelander is respectfully solicited.

J. H. Holder, who has been scaling for the Brown-Robbins Lumber Co., at their camp at Robbins, Mich., the past winter is back again. The Company have finished their winter's cut at Robbins for the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Co. and have about 9,000,000 feet. The logs were all shipped to Cheate and will be sawed in the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Co's mill.

A little incident not down on the program for last Friday's entertainment was acted out on the stage just as the curtain dropped on the last act of "Little Trixie." The "fat man" had a grudge against a young man of the company, who was the son of the leading lady, "Little Trixie," and immediately after the curtain dropped on the last scene, he grabbed the young fellow by the throat and proceeded to shut off his wind. The gurgling cry of distress which came from the boy's lips reached the ear of his mother. She took in the situation at a glance, and seizing a bass drum stick which was lying handy struck the man who was doing the choking a clip over the head that straightened him out on the floor. She hit him again too, and then tore his linen into minute fragments and lacerated his face so that his appearance was not pleasing to look upon. The ability of a mother to protect her young when necessity required was plainly demonstrated to the satisfaction of all.

Have your clothes made where they make them right in quality; right in price.

Don't pay more elsewhere thinking the clothes will be better—THEY CAN'T BE.

Don't pay less elsewhere thinking they will be as good—THEY WON'T BE.

Our \$20 Suits; Our \$5 Pants are the best the price can produce.

Rhineland Tailoring Co.

War may be declared,

Klondike may be rich in gold, but we who stay at home must look to our purchases of

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY

to save money. Keep in mind that quality has more to do with economy than price in these times when actual worth has been sacrificed that an article might be sold at a low figure.

All we say is

Look around before buying.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Leave Orders for Cut Flowers

At Ashton's.

Did you know that we sell

Candy.....

We have just received a stock of the Finest Candy manufactured.

"Alle Go" Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Henriettas,
Chocolate Ting-a-ling, Box Candy,
Finest in the city, 25c half lb.

We also sell Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pencils, Pens and all kinds of school supplies. Scale Books, Cards, Lumber Leads, etc. Typewriters Supplies. Finest line of Cigars, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco in the city.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

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Seats now on sale.

PAUL BROWNE

INSURANCE,

Over 50 of the finest residence lots in the city and many of the best business sites for sale. Time given purchasers who intend building.

Real Estate, Abstracts, Loans...

Only Abstracts of Oneida county Lands.

Money advanced on improved real estate at 40 per cent. of its value on 1 to 5 years time. 8 to 10 per cent.

THE STORY TELLER

JACK'S LAST TRICK

BY MATTIE McCASLIN.

IT WAS the first day of April, and Jack Jenkins, the greener's boy, was paying rather more attention to his due celebration than to his regular duties in the store. Nearly every customer had been the victim of one of his jokes, and some of their remarks afterward, had they reached his master's ears, would have given him little reason for joking over the consequences.

But Mr. Spears was old and deaf, and spent much of his time in a cozy little room at the back of the store, and as there was no other clerk, Jack and his pranks continued to reign supreme. Even the cat and dog, that dwelt in peace together in the building, he had endeavored to enlighten on the importance of the day.

Carlo had been sent racing off after an imaginary pig, and when Jack sang out: "April fool!" he returned, wagging his tail, as though highly pleased with the title. Pussy had carefully but vainly followed the squeak of a mouse, which Jack's rather crude ventriloquism had sent meandering through various boxes and barrels, until, at last, feeling certain it was at the bottom of a cask, she took a reckless leap, and found herself floundering in half a foot of water.

Though he stood greatly in awe of Mr. Spears, Jack's audacity had carried him far enough to play a trick upon that worthy gentleman, but not far enough to announce the fact by bestowing upon him the magic title, April fool. The grocer came in to his desk to run up a bill of sale, but found no pencil lying in its usual place.

"Get me a new one," he said to Jack, who went immediately to where they were kept, but produced one from which he had previously removed the lead, and replaced the parts so that it could not be detected.

Mr. Spears adjusted his spectacles—he was very particular about the sharpening of his pencils—and began carefully shading down the wood.

When the point had reached his idea of fineness, he meditatively touched it to the tip of his tongue, and then proceeded to "figure."

Jack covertly watched, and saw him knit his brows and press harder, and then, with a muttered "Plague take it!" break the point, and begin sharpening again.

An explosion, that sounded neither like a sneeze nor a cough, caused the old gentleman to stop, and peer over his spectacles in the direction of his young assistant, who, with Jack suddenly turned, was briskly dusting off the counter.

"What ails you?" he asked, shortly, a faint suspicion that he was being laughed at crossing his mind.

But Jack looked around, sober enough now, and said "Sir!" so innocently that his master only started at him sternly for a moment, and resumed his wood cutting.

He tried the pencil again and again, each time paring a little off, before it occurred to him to examine the point.

"Bring me another pencil. This one has no lead in it," he said, at last.

And, as Jack obeyed, he was obliged to undergo another close scrutiny, which he bore unflinchingly, however, and went back to his work, inwardly chattering to himself that even Mr. Spears had been successfully "April fooled," though without knowing it.

Mr. Spears sold tub oysters. For the sake of convenience, he had several dozen quarts of them already measured out in tin cans, with tight fitting lids.

Jack had emptied one of these, and placed within a protegee figure, representing a little old man in spectacles, with bushy hair and beard. The arms within the sleeves were simply springs, with hands attached, and between these he had fastened a bit of music, bearing the words "April fool!"

A strong spring was under the figure, which could be pressed down into the can. When the lid was raised, it would fly up, the arms spread out, displaying the placard. Jack would call a customer's attention to the oysters, saying:

"We have extraordinary nice specimens in these cans. Just look at one, please."

The victim would take the can from his hand and reach for the lid. The result can better be imagined than described.

In the evening a little ragged girl came in to get ten cents' worth of tea, and as she stood waiting for him to tie up her small purchase, Jack said, with apparent sincerity:

"Sissy, what's that on your feet?"

The child stood on one foot and looked over her shoulder to examine the other one from behind her.

"No," said Jack, "I don't mean that one; I mean the other one."

She reversed her position, and again her tormentor inquired: "The other one?" and kept her pious thing from one foot to the other, until finally, he sang out:

"April fool!"

"What is an April fool?" she asked, looking at him with sober, wondering eyes.

"Well, you're a good one—you are. Did you never see an April fool?"

"No. Is it pretty?"

"Why, yes—rather, if it was clean," said Jack, looking at her roguishly.

"Would it hurt me?"

"Not at all. We have one in the store. Come along, and I'll show it to you."

He led her up to a small mirror that hung on the wall.

"Why, that is only me," she said, turning away disappointedly.

"Can't get much satisfaction out of this case," thought our hero, ruefully. "But I'll fetch her with my Jack-in-the-box. She can keep it, too. The day is over now, and I don't want it. There, little girl, is where we keep our April fools," he said, pointing to the row of oyster cans. "Don't you want to buy one?"

"I have no money," she replied, sadly. "Besides, we need other things. Mother is sick, and—"

"Well, I'll give you this one," said he, putting the can into her hands. "Open it and see how pretty it is."

But before the eager little fingers could wrench off the lid, Jack thought he heard Mr. Spears coming.

"Never mind now. You can open it when you get home," he said, and hurried her out of the store. However, Mr. Spears was not coming. But a loud, hoarse shriek and the sound of breaking furniture in his little room indicated something wrong there.

Jack hurried in just in time to see the old gentleman sitting on the floor, the remains of his chair clinging to his back, his hands spread out and a look of horror on his face, while between his knees was the unfortunate "Jack-in-the-box."

A remarkable likeness between his employer and the ridiculous little figure at that moment struck Jack so forcibly that, in spite of everything, the heartiest laugh he had enjoyed that day burst from his lips.

"You—you—you—" sputtered Mr. Spears, struggling to regain his feet.

Jack out of a box, but feeling very much as though in a box, sobered instantly. He assisted the fallen grocer to his feet, and waited silently for the expected storm.

There was an ominous silence, as though the forces were gathering.

Mr. Spears looked first at one Jack, then at the other, his brows lowering, but his lips twitching; and with a loud haw, haw, haw! his resentful dignity deserted him.

"You didn't mean to April fool me with that thing, did you, lad?" he said, at last.

"No, indeed, Mr. Spears. I only wanted a little fun with some others. It was all a mistake your getting it; I don't understand it."

"I wanted a small stew, as I often do, you know. I went in and picked up the first can in the row, while you were tending to the little girl at the other end of the store."

Jack remembered how he was "tending" her, but said nothing.

"You can take this out now, and bring me another can; and be sure there is more than one oyster in it!" an order Jack was careful to obey.

The next morning Mr. Spears was at



JACK HURRIED IN.

his desk, adding up a row of figures, when he was surprised to hear a child's voice say:

"Oh, I do think April fools is the goodest thing! You didn't tell me I could eat them, and I was so hungry and mamma was so sick she didn't even like tea! But she took some oysters, and said they was so nice, and they started her to get well; and now she's a-washing again, and she told me to say: 'I thank you very much!'"

"What is all this nonsense?" said Mr. Spears, looking down over his desk at the little girl, as she paused for breath.

Jack, blushing very red, came forward and made a full confession.

"I took the price of the oysters out of my wages, and put it in the drawer," he added; for, in spite of his tricks, Jack was an honest boy.

"Tut, tut! who cares for the price? And so you was hungry, and your mother was sick, and now is washing?" he continued, addressing the child, who had suddenly grown so bold, and answered, simply:

"Yes, sir."

"I don't believe in manufacturing parpers," said the really good-hearted old man; "but this little girl looks needy. Tell your mother to come here with you, and I'll give her some work, and pay her in things out of the store."

"Oh, she'll be so glad, for she don't know many people here; we came from the country."

"Which was a very silly thing to do," grumbled the grocer.

The woman proved worthy and industrious, and Mr. Spears continued to aid her.

So Jack's last trick was his best—Golden Days.

He Explains.

Mrs. Peck—Henry, I want you to tell me the truth. Have you ever regretted that you married me?

Mr. Peck (with unwonted spunk)—I never have. There's no chance for me to do it. You married me.—Chicago Daily News.

To Purify Water by Electricity.

An association has been formed in Paris for exploiting the new method of purifying water by means of electricity, which Mrs. Tyndal and Roux have indicated.

WAR REMINISCENCES. BATTLE.



A bugle call—two quick, sharp notes—Commands to column! March! To learn that his position, and to leap hope with sudden vault: In hearts of men that duty rules, Stern resolution reigns; In hearts that dread of danger thrills The ruddy current wanes.

A crackling "long the skirmish line, A fringe of puffs of white, And here and there, a yelling man, Gives earnest of the fight, Now loud and long the bugle cry The "Forward! Double quick!" And, leading to the front, the men Push where the bullets fly.

A flaming sheet, a flash and crash, Along the side of yonder slope, And now the welkin smokes, When roaring redoubled, brazen guns With lead and hurrying shot Sport shrieking death amidst the ranks That, cheering, falter not.

For aye, on, following within The charging column's wake, The light artillery salutes In the thunders that shake The clustered hills, and one deep roar Of battle has begun, Where rampant wrath has seized the earth, And blazes out the sun.

Two jagged lines, in squaring knots, Stretch'd over hill and vale, Detain them where the cloud-bill space Where lead and iron hail Drives, cross-cross, buzz, and whirring, In serried, and close, and white, Across the hill, the dunes, the spurs, Entombed and mangled.

Deep in the dreadful din and strife, In fitful, hazy dreams, A well-beloved hope is frail, The faint, far-off, sweet strain, Again the sea-storm moans and falls The ship that rides the waves, So slips an' lifts the battle flag Where war's red tempest raves.

Now here before a rallying host, A brave battalion rears, A moment stunned and staggering The color sergeant kneels With them who are his banner's guard, But, rising from the blow, To front he speeds, and lo! the line Breaks forward like a box.

A faint and feeble terror shout Becomes a deep bass roar, And on the tumbling column sweeps As breakers strike the shore: It hatters 'gainst the line of works, Then dashes full against Him over wall and ditch, and floods An open field again.

The pressing line, with vantage flushed, Crowds grimly on the foe, That, stubborn, yield and slouch not fought, But deals its blow for blow, Till from a raking enfilade Of grape and shell and shot The bleeding remnant quits the field That pluck from valor got.

The powder clouds and sniffling steam Lift and blow away, And side by side, in soldier sleep— And peace—lie blue and gray, The red-lipped sun sinks red and low The western sky, and lo! The lightning flash of war that lost Another crash of war.

William Lightfoot Visseret, in Chicago Times-Herald.

SAVED HIS FAMILY'S HONOR.

The Brother of an Army Deserter Took His Place.

George Francis, of Pennsylvania, is a modest hero of the late war. To save the family honor he has kept silence on a romance of the days of the early '90s. The death of a brother, who left no family, has removed the seal from his lips, and now he can ask that justice be done to him.

Senator Penrose recently introduced a special bill in the senate asking that the military record of Harmon Francis, private, company K, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, be corrected by the substitution of the name of George for that of Harmon, and that an honorable discharge be granted to George Francis. This is the story that lies behind the bill:

When the war broke out Harmon Francis enlisted in company K. His experience during the first five or seven months was so unpleasant that he coolly made up his mind to desert. He walked into his Pennsylvania home one evening and surprised his family by telling them that he had grown tired of war and intended to give it up. The fate of a deserter had no horror for him. He cared not for the honor of his name. He was home, and there he intended to remain.

The resemblance between Harmon Francis and his younger brother, George, was very strong, and the latter resolved that the family name should not be dishonored. He took Harmon's uniform, went to the front and served gallantly during the remainder of the war in his brother's company, known to all as Harmon Francis. In one of the battles around Richmond he was badly crippled, and for that wound the name of Harmon Francis, the deserter, was placed on the pension rolls.

Since the war the pension has been drawn regularly. A few months ago Harmon died, leaving no children. George has a family and believes that his children should have proof that their father wore the blue. Congress will pass on the merits of the story.—Chicago Chronicle.

Purchased.

"Now that she is married, I suppose she belongs to an old family."

"If she paid what she is said to have paid, the old family ought to belong to her."—Detroit Journal.

GREAT BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Last Performance of the Steamer Hattie at Charleston in 1865.

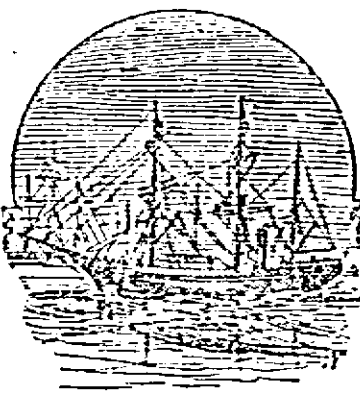
"Running the blockade with filibustering expeditions to Cuba does not seem as easy as slipping in and out of Charleston harbor with loaded ships in 1865," said an old salt the other day. "Things have changed since then, and you can't pass Uncle Sam's ships as we used to do. The steamer Hattie, Capt. H. S. Leiby, was the last runner in or out of Charleston. She was a small vessel, Clyde built, furnished with powerful engines, and she made more trips than any other vessel engaged in the business. I asked men in Charleston who knew all about her to estimate the value of the cargoes taken out and brought in by this one ship, and their figures were enormous. On several occasions she brought munitions of war of which the confederacy was in pressing need, and at least three battles were fought with munitions for which she landed safely in their hands. Plot after plot was formed at Nassau to get hold of the Hattie, but none of them was successful. She slipped in and out like a phantom, taking the most desperate risks, and being attended by a spirit of good luck quite extraordinary.

"The last entrance of the Hattie into Charleston occurred one night in February, 1865. The confederacy was then in extremis, and the federal fleet off Charleston numbered 15 or 20 sail. It was a starlight night, and at an early hour the Hattie crept forward among the fleet. She had been freshly painted a blue white, her fires made little smoke, and not a light was permitted to shine on board.

"With her engines moving slowly she let the wind drive her forward. There were eight or ten vessels outside the bar, and as many within. Those outside were posted successfully without an alarm being raised. The Hattie ran within 200 feet of two different blockaders without her presence being detected. To the naked eye of the lookouts she must have seemed a lazy mist trailing slowly.

"The little steamer was quietly approaching the inner line of blockaders when a sudden fire was opened on her from a gunboat not 200 feet distant, and the air at the same time filled with rockets to announce the runner's presence. At that time the federals had the whole of Morris Island, and Fort Sumter had been so battered to pieces that monitors took up their station almost within pistol shot of it. As soon as the Hattie was discovered all steam was crowded on and she was headed straight for the channel. She ran a terrible gauntlet of shot and shell for ten minutes, but escaped untouched. Then came the real peril. Just below Sumter, in the narrowest part of the channel, the Hattie encountered two large loads of men stationed there on picket. Her great speed saved her from being boarded, but the volley fired after her wounded two or three men and cut three fingers off the hand of the pilot holding the spokes of the wheel.

"Two hundred yards ahead lay a monitor, and she at once opened fire and kept her guns going as long as the



BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Hattie could be seen, but not a missile struck, and she arrived safely at her wharf. This was marvellous, considering that the steamer ran so close that she could hear the orders given on the monitor.

"Charleston was being bombarded, many of the business houses closed, and all could see that the end was drawing near. The Hattie was in as much danger lying at her wharf as she would be outside, and a cargo was made up for her as quickly as possible and she was made ready for her last trip. Just before dark the sentinels on Fort Sumter counted 25 federal blockaders off Charleston harbor, and yet the Hattie coolly made her preparations to run out. A short time before midnight, with a starlight night and a smooth sea, the little craft picked her way through all that fleet without being hailed or a gun fired, and she was at Nassau when the news of Lee's surrender was received."—N. Y. Sun.

He Blessed the Yankees.

A group of officers were swapping stories in the lobby of the Genesee house at Buffalo one evening during the grand army encampment. The drift of the conversation was upon incidents which had impressed the narrators during and after the war. "I once heard a remarkable prayer from an old negro," said one. "It was at the time Sherman had pushed through Georgia and everybody was constantly 'cussing' him. This old negro had absorbed the language of his master, although his sympathies were all the other way. He was in the midst of a most earnest prayer at a 'big meeting' when he lifted his eyes to heaven and exclaimed in a grand finale, 'and now, I awd, bress dem what dan freed de po' nigger—bress de d—n Yankees.' He was in dead earnest and saw nothing ludicrous in his words."—Detroit Free Press.

Prescient.

"That is a very old joke about the wife going through her husband's pockets for money."

"Yes, the joke is old, but there are always new wives and new husbands."—Chicago Record.

The Land of Christ.

Under this title, the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad has issued a splendid series of views made by the half-ton process from photographs taken in the Holy Land. The subjects embrace people, scenery and cities, as they exist today in that fascinating country. The work is published in twelve parts, each containing from twelve to fifteen views. Each picture is fully explained by descriptive reading matter. A sample part will be sent to any address on receipt of two cents in postage, and the complete set will be forwarded, postpaid, on receipt of nine dollars cents. Postage stamps will not be received for the full set, but remittance must be made to the undersigned by draft, postal order, express money order, or registered letter. This is a rare chance to secure more than two hundred views of the Land of Christ for less than one dollar. Address Geo. H. Lyman, G. P. A., C. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Not Illegated.

Jenkins—I thought you were a vegetarian, but I hear you eat rauten.

Gibbs—I am not a bigoted vegetarian. I only eat the things that animals as live on vegetable food.—Tit-Bits.

You should know that for years the standard of quality, style, color and finish in black and white or mourning goods has been Simpson's Prints, and that their colored goods are all of the same high standard. Always ask for Simpson's and you will get the right thing.

Said.

Brown—You are as much as that! I don't understand how you can get so far behind. Now as for me, it is always a pleasure to pay off a debt.

Black—Sort of selfish in you to give way to such indulgence, but it is a truly say that I never feel that way.—Boston Transcript.

Delightfully Festive.

Mother—I don't understand you at all. You are constantly praising Miss Whitty now, and you used to insist that you could not bear her.

Daughter—But I didn't know then, mamma, that she was jealous of me. It is just too sweet of her.—Detroit Free Press.

The Silver Lining.

Creditor—What, still no money? Do you think it is a pleasure for me in this winter weather, in snow and rain, to call here every day?

Debtor—O, don't be downhearted. The string will soon be here.—Flagpole Magazine.

Modern Science.

"Steam has rendered man inestimable service," remarked the old-master of men and things, "and women also since it has enabled her to open her husband's letters without his ever knowing it."—Detroit Journal.

Quite Natural.

Mrs. McFrazz—Shure, Maik, yer black on do let tamin' grade.

Mr. McFrazz—Ah, why wouldn't it? Oi got it from an Orishmon on Saint Patrick's day.—Judge.

Their Easy Time.

"No wonder," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "that people lived so long in the old biblical days. They didn't know anything about bacteria."—Indianapolis Journal.

Same Everywhere.

A man who has just returned from the Klondike says that up in that region zero is nothing at all. It always was nothing everywhere.—Pittsburgh Courier.

A Distinction.

Stranger (to Highlander in full uniform)—Sandy, are you cold with the kilt?—Sandy—Na, mon, but I'm high kilt wi' the caud.—Detroit Free Press.

Patience.

She—Wasn't John Calvin a married man?—He—He must have been. Didn't he reject the doctrine of free will?—Puck.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Paste makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Omsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

An Attention Boy has such a wonderful memory in relating every old joke that he ever heard that his family is thinking of making a public lecture of him.—Attention Globe.

A postal card addressed to Dr. Haves, Buffalo, N. Y., bearing your name and address, will bring you the latest information as to the permanent cure of Asthma.

The best man is he who tries to perfect himself, and the happiest man is he who feels that he is perfecting himself.—Socrates.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 333 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1901.

A woman with a wart on her neck looks better with high necked gowns.—Washington Democrat.

America's Greatest Medicine

Greatest, Because in cases of Dyspepsia Hood's Sarsaparilla has a touch like magic, which just hits the spot, brings relief to the sufferer, and gives tone and strength to the stomach as no other medicine does.

Could Not Eat without Pain.

"For many years I have been a sufferer from a severe case of dyspepsia. I could not eat without great pain in my stomach and would be sick and vomit up what I did eat. One day I read of a case cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I told my husband I believed this medicine would help me. He went right away and got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took four bottles and I was cured." Mrs. ALLEN SWEENEY, Mankato, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.00 for 12 Sold by all druggists. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills and digestion. 25c

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.



Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE. Delicious—Nutritious. COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

Be sure you get the genuine article made at Dorchester, Mass., by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The further a country woman is compelled to bring care the more she wants for them when she arrives in town.—Advertiser Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Married women think every unmarried woman must have a history.—Washington Democrat.

Gentle treatment. St. Jacobs Oil soothes Neuralgia and cures it. It fades away.

A profitable religion never wanted prose lyes.—Tit-Bits.

Time counts, health gains. A quick, sure Cure—St. Jacobs Oil for sprains.

A mouthful of meat may be a tawdry of shame.

Better times come to all cured of aches and pains by St. Jacobs Oil.

A pebble and a diamond are alike to a blind man.

Crutches and cramp pains from Sciatica. From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it.

Hopeful Words to Childless Women.

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to a childless and desolate old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to some great lack of strength in the organs of generation. Such a condition is nearly always due to long continued neglect of the plainest warnings.

Frequent backache and distressing pains accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation, indicate a nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs, that unless speedily checked will result in barrenness.

Read Mrs. Wilson's letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—No one could have suffered from female troubles more than I. I had tumors on the womb, my ovaries were diseased, and for fifteen years I was a burden to myself. I was operated upon three different times, with only temporary relief; also tried many doctors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me by a lady friend, and after taking four bottles I was like a new woman. I had been married nine years, and had no children. I now have a beautiful little girl, and we feel assured she is the result of my taking the Compound.—MAY B. WILSON, 323 Sassafras St., Millville, N. J.

Modern science and past experience have produced nothing so effective in treating diseases of the female organs as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash used according to special directions.

If you know any woman who is suffering and who is unable to secure relief, or who is sorrowful because she believes herself barren, tell her to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and ask her advice. The thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's cures are all recorded for quick reference, and a reply will be promptly sent wholly without charge, that will direct her what to do.

Mrs. B. BRYAN, 4940 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:—"It has been my great desire to have a babe. Since taking your medicine my wish is fulfilled."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; A Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills



WOMEN AND THE WHEEL.

From the Gazette, Delaware, Ohio.

The healthfulness of bicycling riding for women is still a disputed question between eminent physicians and health reformers. Used in moderation it surely creates for women a more active and energetic life, the benefit of which all physicians concede. Used to excess, like any other pastime, its effect is likely to be dangerous.

The experience of Miss Bertha Reed, the seventeen year old daughter of Mr. J. R. Reed, 335 Lake St., Delaware, Ohio, may point a moral for health reformers. Miss Reed, a mother of four children, and her father, who are both of the same family, have been riding for some time. In the fall of '96 Miss Bertha, who had ridden a great deal, began to feel an alarming manner. She grew steadily paler and thinner, and it appeared she was going into consumption. Her mother and father, who were both of the same family, had been riding for some time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womanhood. After riding on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The fall of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic; ambition is created and good health restored.

The Right Thing to Do.
Browne—My husband is run down.
Smith—Why don't you run up your affairs?—Up-to-Date.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering in through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Ohio minister objects to skating on the ground that it is a tendency to promote backsliding.—Chicago Daily News.

To see a nicely dressed man in a black coat the shoulders of which are powdered with dandruff is a most unpleasant sight. Dandruff exists to a greater or less extent in all heads not properly cared for. There is a way to kill dandruff effectually and permanently. There can be no dandruff where "Cocaine" is used. The Little Lock published by Joseph Burnett Co., 37 India St., Boston, Mass., entitled "The Hair, Its Care and Management," will be sent free to anyone interested who will send their address to that firm.

Thirteen is an unlucky age for a girl. She is too old for dolls and too young for beaux.—Chicago Daily News.

All Things are Advertisers.
By competing lines show a progressive spirit, but some of the things that are alleged to be new have been in circulation daily for years. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago, as thousands upon thousands of its patrons will cheerfully testify. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, always in the forefront of progress with the traveling public by always being the first to utilize every mechanical device and improvement which can be of any value to those who ride on its magnificently equipped trains.

Suggesting a Remedy.
Mrs. Jones—I'm at a loss to know what to do for my headache. It suffers almost continually from headaches.
Mrs. Nicks—Why don't you try to persuade him to resign?
"Resign from what?"
"Why, from the club, of course."—Chicago Evening News.

A good many of us think frackness means to have children. Tell us how nice we are.—Washington Democrat.

CIRCUS KINGS.
The Sells Brothers' Combined Shows Coming Soon.

The circus will soon be here again. The ring, the stars, the circus, are sure harbingers of spring. Everyone likes to see the street parade. But behind the glitter, the pomp, the confusion of paraphernalia, the gaudy trappings, the costly equipment, the princely display, is a wear and tear of nerve force; a drearily vitalizing and generally fatal strain. The managers of the Sells Brothers' immense shows take Peru. They take it because it is nerve food, brain food, blood nutrition and strength giving. It is a remedy to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Peter Sells, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I would not be without Peru in any of my travels. My business as advertising agent of our immense consolidated show keeps me constantly on the go, with change of climate and diet. I find Peru an admirable remedy to correct these evils." Mr. E. H. Allen also writes the Doctor as follows: "Your Peru is certainly one of the very best tonics that was ever brought to my attention. As the financial manager of the great combined Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' shows, I am necessarily subjected to constant strains of the nervous system and feel frequently in need of a good tonic to assist digestion and to keep my nerves steady and my brain cool. I find Peru as exactly such a tonic. It produces an even natural appetite, aids in digestion and refreshing sleep. I would not be without it for any money." Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Williams' latest book on chronic catarrh. It consists of a series of lectures delivered at the Surgical Hotel. Sent free by The Peru Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

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ON THE FOOTBOARD.

An Ex-Criminal's Yarn.

"GUNNOR," said Jim Briggs, stepping gently into my room one night after a premonitory tap on the door, and depositing himself on a chair and his greasy hat underneath it, "I can put yer up to a job as'll just suit yer down to the ground."

His usually loud and gruff voice was softened down till it was scarcely more than a whisper, and his whole bearing was one of mysterious importance.

I may say at once that Briggs and I did not always work together. He was a good crackman at a rough job, such as opening a safe or picking a lock, and whenever I needed assistance in that direction I sought him out; but of the finer elements of the craft, the subtle scheming, the ceaseless ingenuity required to bring a great coup to a successful conclusion, he was utterly ignorant.

Judging from his present demeanor, he had become possessed of some information which might lead to a good stroke of business if handled properly, and mistrusted his own powers of carrying it through; for I knew full well that had it been otherwise he would not have wished to share the booty.

Without any great show of eagerness, therefore, I replied: "Well, what is it?"

"Why, this ere. To-morrow night, a packet of papers is to be sent by special messenger from a firm of land-sharks to a gentleman in Cheshire, the afore-said and 'ereinafter mentioned messenger traveling by the Irish mail. Now, it's verry important to anuvver gentleman that those identical documents should get—shall we say mislaid; and if a smart individual (or a couple, for the matter of that) was to make such arrangements that they did 'appen to get mislaid, why there'd be somefink like five 'undred quid for 'em at the finish. Twigg?"

This looked promising, but I answered, cautiously:

"Yes, I think I follow you so far, Jim, but I'm not going into a business like that blindfolded. I must know all about it, or else don't deal. Come, is it a bargain?"

After a little demur, he told me the full particulars, which were briefly these: He had been offered the sum mentioned by a gentleman to whose great interest it was the papers (they were legal documents) should not reach their destination. If he could contrive to abstract them from the messenger's care, the affair literally bristled with difficulties, and at first sight Jim refused to have anything to do with it as being beyond his powers of accomplishment.

However, his cupidity was not proof against such a tempting bribe, and after a lot of persuasion he consented to try and carry out the gentleman's wish.

As I have said, it was not a scheme to be undertaken lightly, and I foresaw considerable difficulty. It would be useless to attempt to relieve the messenger of his burden at Euston; he would doubtless be well guarded, and besides, we were both too well known in London.

At the other end, the difficulties were obvious; it was plain, then, that the attempt must be made during the journey. Here, again, difficulty stared us in the face. We could hardly hope to tackle two men with success, and Briggs had somehow learned the fact that the messenger was to travel along with the guard. Apparently they judged that some attack might be made, and it behooved us, therefore, to be doubly careful.

"It ain't no easy go, is it?" murmured Jim, sympathetically.

However, I had a faint idea of how the thing might be managed, and gradually it shaped itself in my head until I felt sure that, with a bit of luck, we could pull it off.

My plan was this—to pull the train up at some wayside place, where Jim was to be in waiting with a horse and trap, secure the packet from the messenger while the guard was absent from his van ascertaining the cause of the stoppage, and put as many miles as possible between us and the scene of the affair afterwards. How this was to be accomplished you will hear.

"Jim," I said, "you know that little place about 20 miles beyond Tamworth that we visited a year or two back on a little expedition of our own? If I recollect aright, the North-Western main line runs very close to the road for some distance, and at one point there are a number of large trees close together."

"Yer couldn't 'ave described it better 'an I've been a guide-book, gun'or. I know the spot."

"Good. Could you be waiting near those trees with a light trap at—let me see—10:25 precisely, to-morrow night?"

"I darsay I could; but wot's yer game?"

"Nerer mind yet, Jim. You be there as I've told you, and when you hear this—I gave a peculiar whistle—"reply in the same way, and I shan't be far off. And let your horse be ready to fly like the wind," I added.

"All right, I'll be there," he replied, sulkily; "but there's no need to be so bloomin' high-andal about it all. I suppose yer can trust me?"

"Of course, else I shouldn't be doing what I am now. I haven't quite fixed it in my own mind yet; but you start off and get your part of the business arranged. I'll tell you all about it when it's settled, you may be sure."

This mollified him, and after drinking success to our efforts we parted, Jim exclaiming that I "allus was such a long-headed feller."

I then set about the necessary preparations, and went over my plan again to see that I had not overlooked any little thing which might prove fatal to its fulfillment.

I procured a drill, small and handy,

Reports of Delegates Who Have Visited Western Canada.

The following letters have been selected from a large number of those sent by delegates to report on Western Canada to their friends in Michigan, and as a result of which hundreds of people expect to leave this spring for the Free Grant Lands of Western Canada.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10, 1897.
Mr. M. V. McInnes, Chief Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir: We are pleased to state to you that we have four of the country in the vicinity of Alameda fully up to what you and Mr. Keller had represented it to be. It is in fact an ideal location for mixed farming. The soil is the best we ever saw, and as the farmers are all busy at this time, we had an excellent chance to see its productive quality, which cannot be surpassed anywhere. The cattle could not be in better condition. We saw two-year-old steers equal to three-year-olds raised in most places, and these, as all others are about Alameda, were fed on native hay and winter and herded in summer. As we had previous to this visit the Northwestern States in half of a large number of farmers, to locate suitable land for mixed farming, we are now in a position to say that the Alameda district of Western Canada surpasses them all. The country is equal to that about Thuringen in Germany. We were rather skeptical before starting, and our intention was to be in a position to see it at once—that is, as early this fall as we possibly can. We left Mr. Hodel at Alameda, and take back his report, and we will take his family and effects with us when we go. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) FRED GOTTSOWSKI.

Alameda, N. W. T., Aug. 31, 1897.
Dear Friends of Saginaw:

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Reports of Delegates Who Have Visited Western Canada.

The following letters have been selected from a large number of those sent by delegates to report on Western Canada to their friends in Michigan, and as a result of which hundreds of people expect to leave this spring for the Free Grant Lands of Western Canada.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10, 1897.
Mr. M. V. McInnes, Chief Colonization Agent, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir: We are pleased to state to you that we have four of the country in the vicinity of Alameda fully up to what you and Mr. Keller had represented it to be. It is in fact an ideal location for mixed farming. The soil is the best we ever saw, and as the farmers are all busy at this time, we had an excellent chance to see its productive quality, which cannot be surpassed anywhere. The cattle could not be in better condition. We saw two-year-old steers equal to three-year-olds raised in most places, and these, as all others are about Alameda, were fed on native hay and winter and herded in summer. As we had previous to this visit the Northwestern States in half of a large number of farmers, to locate suitable land for mixed farming, we are now in a position to say that the Alameda district of Western Canada surpasses them all. The country is equal to that about Thuringen in Germany. We were rather skeptical before starting, and our intention was to be in a position to see it at once—that is, as early this fall as we possibly can. We left Mr. Hodel at Alameda, and take back his report, and we will take his family and effects with us when we go. Yours sincerely,

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SHOES!

The way shoes have been selling of late lead us to believe that people have found out that we can do better for them in this line than any other store in the city. Our buyer has just sent us some very nice things in shoes at a very low price, and it will be to your interest to look us over before buying.

- 90c buys a Child's button or lace Dongola Shoe, coin toe.
- 1 00 buys a Misses' button or lace Dongola Shoe, coin toe.
- 1 00 buys a Ladies' Dongola one strap sandal. Try and match it for less than \$1.25.
- 1 25 takes one pair of our Ladies' Dongola Shoes in button or lace. This shoe will cost you \$1.48 in some stores.
- 1 50 buys Misses' Dongola or Kangaroo Calf lace shoes, Mundell's make. Some stores ask you \$1.65.
- 1 50 buys our "Princess Ide" Strap Sandal, very handsome and good.

At \$2.00

We are showing a large assortment of Ladies' shoes, among which we will specially mention our Tan or Black Lace Shoe with Basket Cloth top, Roxbury toe.

At \$2.75.

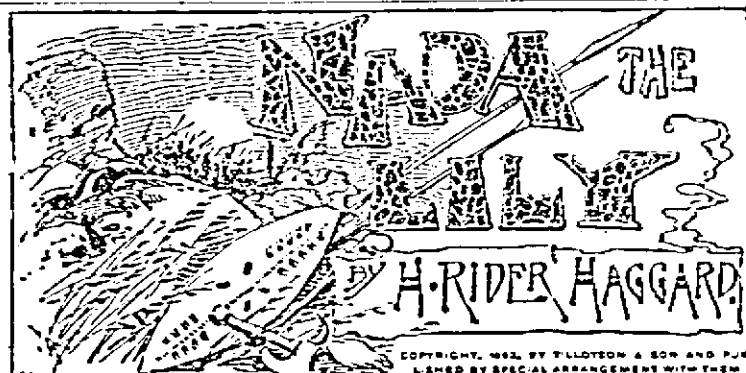
Is our price on a Ladies' Dongola Hand turned Shoe, Kid tips and white kid top facing.

Our \$3 Shoe

Is a beauty. We have them in Black or Tan. All kid, or with Fancy Vesting Top.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother, which others are imitating but are only imitators.



"You must first find out the wolf's hide," quoth Galazi, "before a man could count his fingers twice there would be little enough left of you."

So Umslopogass took the gray wolf's hide and bound it on with thongs of leather, and its teeth gleamed upon his head, and he took a spear in his hand. Galazi also bound on the hide of the king of the wolves, and they went out on to the space before the cave. Galazi stood there awhile and the moonlight fell upon him, and Umslopogass saw that his face grew wild and bestial, that his eyes shone and his teeth grinned beneath his curling lips. He lifted up his head and howled out upon the night. Thrice Galazi lifted up his head, and thrice he howled loudly, and yet more loud. But before the echoes had died upon the air there came howlings in answer. Nearer they grew and nearer. Now there was a sound of feet and a wolf, great and gray, bounded toward them, and after him many another. They came to Galazi, they sprang upon him, fawning around him, but he beat them down with the Watcher. Then of a sudden they saw Umslopogass, and rushed at him open-mouthed.

"Stand, and do not move!" cried Galazi. "Do not move!"

"I have ever feared you," answered Umslopogass. "Shall I learn to fear them too?"

Yet though he spoke boldly in his heart he was afraid. The wolves rushed on him open-mouthed, so that his breath was well nigh hidden by their forms. Yet no fear moved him, for as they leaped they smelt the smell of the skin upon him and dropped down at his feet, fawning and licking him. Then Umslopogass saw that the wolves leaped at him no more, but that the wolves gathered around him who wore the wolf's skin. They were great and gaunt and hungry, and their number was so many that he could not count them. Umslopogass, looking on their red eyes, felt his heart become as the heart of a wolf, and he, too, lifted up his head and howled, and the wolves howled in answer.

"The pack is gathered now for the hunt," cried Galazi. "Make your feet swift, my brother, for we shall journey far tonight. Ho, Black! Ho, Gray! Ho, my people, black and gray, away, away!"

He spoke and bounded forward, and with him went Umslopogass and after them streamed the ghost wolves. Presently they stood by a cliff that was

thick with wood. Galazi stopped, holding up the Watcher, and with him stopped the wolves.

"I smell a quarry!" he cried. "In, my people, in!"

Then the wolves plunged silently into the great kloof, but Galazi and Umslopogass drew to the foot of it and waited. Presently there came a sound of breaking boughs, and lo! before them stood a buffalo, a bull, who lowed fiercely and sniffed the air.

"This one will give us a good chase, my brother."

As Galazi spoke the first of the wolves drew from the covert and saw the buffalo; then, giving tongue, they sprang toward it. The bull saw also, and dashed down the hill, and after him came Galazi and Umslopogass, and with them all their company. On rushed the bull, mad with fear. He rushed so swiftly that the wolves were left behind, since here for a space the ground was level to his feet. Galazi looked on Umslopogass at his side and grinned.

"You do not run so ill, my brother, who have been sick of late. See now if you can outrun me! Who shall touch the quarry first?"

Now the bull was ahead by two spear throws. Umslopogass looked and grinned back at Galazi. "Good!" he cried. "Away!"

They sped forward with a bound, and for awhile it seemed to Umslopogass as though they stood side by side, only the bull grew weary and nearer. Then he put on his strength and the swiftness of his feet, and lo! when he looked again he was alone, and the bull was very near. Never were feet so swift as those of Umslopogass. Now he reached the bull as he faltered on. Umslopogass placed his hands upon the back of the bull and heaped; he was on him; he sat as you white men sit on a horse. Then he lifted the spear in his hand and drove it down between the shoulders to the spine, and of a sudden the great buffalo staggered, stopped and reared.

Then Galazi came up. "Who, now, is the swiftest, Galazi?" cried Umslopogass. "Is it you or your wolf brother?"

"You are the swiftest, Umslopogass," said Galazi, gasping for his breath. "Never did a man run as you run, nor ever shall again."

Now the wolves came up and would have torn the carcass, but Galazi beat them back. Then Galazi said, "Let us cut meat from the bull with a spear."

So they cut meat, and when they had finished, Galazi motioned to the wolves and they fell upon the carcass. In a little while nothing was left except the larger bones, and yet each wolf had but a little.

Then they went back to the cave and slept.

Afterward Umslopogass told Galazi all his tale, and Galazi asked him if he would abide with him and be his brother, and rule with him over the wolf kind, or seek his father Mopo at the kraal of Chaka.

Umslopogass said it was rather in his mind to seek his sister Nada, for he was weary of the kraal of Chaka, but he thought on Nada day and night.

"Where, then, is Nada, your sister?" asked Galazi.

"She carries in the caves of your people, Galazi; she carries with the Hala-kazi."

"Stay awhile, Umslopogass," cried Galazi; "stay till we are men indeed. Then we will seek this sister of yours and snatch her from the caves of the Hala-kazi."

Now the desire of this wolf life had entered into the heart of Umslopogass, and he said that it should be so, and on the morrow they made them blood brethren to be one till death, before all the company of the ghost wolves, and the wolves howled when they smelled the blood of men. In all things henceforth these two were equal, and the ghost wolves hearkened to the voice of both of them.

Now when Umslopogass had abode some moons in the Witch mountain, on a night he dreamed of Nada, and awakening soft at heart he thought him that he would learn tidings concerning her, his father, Mopo, and what had befallen her and her whom he deemed his mother, and Nada, his sister, and his other brethren. So he dressed himself, hiding his nakedness, and leaving Galazi, descended to the kraal where the old woman had dwelt, and there gave it out that he was a young man, a chief's son from a far place, who sought a wife. The people of the kraal listened to him, though they held that his look was fierce and wild, and one asked if this were Galazi the Wolf-Galazi the Wizard. But another answered that this was not Galazi, for their eyes had seen him. Umslopogass said that he knew nothing of Galazi and little of wolves, and lo! while he spoke there came an impi of fifty men and entered the kraal. Umslopogass looked at the leaders of the impi and knew them for captains of Chaka. At first he would have spoken to them, but his Ehlese bade him hold his peace. So he sat in the corner of the big hut and listened. Presently the headman of the kraal, who trembled with fear, for he believed that the impi had been sent to destroy him and all that were his, asked of the captain what was his will.

"A little matter and a vain," said the captain. "We are sent by the king to search for a certain youth, Umslopogass, son of Mopo, the king's doctor. Mopo gave it out that the youth was slain by a lion near these mountains, and Chaka would learn if this be true."

"We know nothing of the youth," said the head man. "But what would ye of him?"

"Only this," answered the captain, "to kill him."

"That is yet to do," thought Umslopogass.

"Who is this Mopo?" asked the head man.

"An evil-doer, whose house the king has taken up, man, woman and child," answered the captain.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE DEATH OF THE KING'S SLAVES.

When Umslopogass heard these words his heart was heavy and a great anger burned in his breast, for he thought that Mopo, was dead with the rest of his house, and he loved me. But he said nothing; only watching till none were looking he slipped past the captain and won the door of the hut. Soon he was clear of the kraal, and crossed the river to the Ghost mountain. Mean while the captain took the headman of the kraal if he knew anything of him for whom they sought. The headman told the captain of Galazi the Wolf, but the captain said that this could not be, for Galazi had dwelt many moons upon the Ghost mountain.

"There is another youth," said the head man, "a stranger, fierce and strong and tall. He sits yonder in the shadow. The captain rose and looked into the shadow, but Umslopogass was gone.

"Now this youth is tall," said the head man, "and yet none saw him fly! Perhaps he also is a wizard! Indeed I have heard that now there are two of them upon the Ghost mountain, and that they hunt there at night with the ghost wolves, but I do not know if it is true."

"Now I am minded to slay you," said the captain in great anger, "because you have suffered this youth to escape me. With out doubt it is Umslopogass, son of Mopo."

"It is no fault of mine," said the head man. "These young men are wizards who can pass higher and thither at will. But I say this to you, captain of the king: if you will go on the Ghost mountain you must go there alone with your soldiers, for none in these parts dare tread upon that mountain."

"Yet I shall dare tomorrow," said the captain. "We grow brave at the kraal of Chaka. This night, I give you. Tomorrow we will search the moon land."

Now Umslopogass reached the mountain, cut himself down at the mouth of the cave waiting for Galazi, and he thought. Presently Galazi came and a few words Umslopogass told him of the tale.

"You have run a great risk, my brother," said Galazi. "What now?"

"This," said Umslopogass; "these people of ours are hungry for the blood of men. Let us feel them first by the soldiers of Chaka, who sit ponder at the kraal seeking my life. I would take revenge for Mopo, my father, and my brethren who are dead, and for my mother, the wives of Mopo. What say you?"

Galazi laughed aloud. "That will be merry, my brother," he said. "I weary of hunting beasts; let us hunt men to-night."

"Aye, tonight," said Umslopogass, nodding. "I long to look upon that captain as a mail hog for her lover's kiss. But first let us rest and eat, for the night is young; then, Galazi, summon our impi."

So they rested and ate, and afterward went out armed, and Galazi howled to the wolves and they came in tens and twenties, till all were gathered together.

Galazi moved among them, shaking the Watcher, as they sat upon their haunches and followed him with their fiery eyes.

"We do not hunt game tonight, little people," he cried. "But men, and ye love the flesh of men!"



Umslopogass made.

Now all the wolves howled as though they understood. Then the pack divided themselves, as was their custom, the she wolves following Umslopogass, the dog wolves following Galazi, and in silence they moved swiftly down toward the plain. They came to the river and I swam it, and there on the farther side of the river was the kraal. Now the wolf brethren took counsel together, and Galazi, with the dog wolves, went to the north gate, and Umslopogass, with the she wolves, to the south gate. The gates were stopped with thorns, but the impi pulled out the thorns and made a passage.

As they did this dogs ran out barking, and presently came to the south gate of the kraal and flew at Umslopogass, who pulled away the thorns. Now when the wolves saw the dogs they sprang on them, and the sound of their worrying came to the ears of the soldiers of Chaka and of the dwellers in the kraal, so that they sprang from sleep, snatching their arms. And as they came out of the huts they saw in the moonlight a man wearing a wolf's hide, and with him countless wolves, black and gray. Then they cried aloud in terror, saying that the ghosts were on them, and turned to flee to the north gate of the kraal. But behold! here also they met a man in a wolf's skin only, and with him countless wolves, black and gray. Little they heeded the spears and knives of the soldiers. Some were killed, but the rest did not stay. Presently the gates of men broke up, but the wolves rushed in by gate and tent and pulled them down before they passed the gates of the kraal.

The wolf brethren also ravened with the rest. They saw the Watcher, and many he howled beneath him, and often the spear of Umslopogass flashed in the moonlight. It was finished; none were left living in that kraal, and the wolves growled salubly as they took their fill. Now the brethren met and called to the wolves, and the wolves entered the huts and killed those who lurked there or drove them forth to be slain without. Presently a man, great and tall, sprang from the last of the huts, and the wolves outside rushed on him. But Umslopogass beat them back, for it was that captain whom Chaka had sent out to kill him. He beat them back, saying: "Greetings to you, captain of the king! Now tell us what is your errand here, beneath the shadow of her who sits in stone?"

and he pointed with his spear to the gray witch on the Ghost mountain, on which the moon shone bright.

Now, the captain had a great heart and answered boldly:

"What is that to you, wizard? Your ghost wolves have made an end of my errand. Let them make an end of me also!"

"Be not in haste, captain," said Umslopogass. "Now choose and swiftly. Will you run for your life against my wolves, or will you stand face to face with me, and if I am slain with him who bears the club and with whom I rule this people, black and gray?"

"I fear ghosts, but of men I have no fear, though they be wizards," answered the captain.

"Good!" cried Umslopogass, shaking his spear.

Then they rushed together, and that fray was fierce. For presently the spear of Umslopogass was broken in the shield of the captain, and he was left weaponless. Now Umslopogass turned and fell swiftly, bounding over the dead and the wolves who preyed upon them and the captain followed with uplifted spear and mocked him as he came. Galazi also wondered that Umslopogass should fly from a single man. Hither and thither fled Umslopogass, and at last his eyes were on the earth. Of a sudden, Galazi who watched, saw him creep forward like a bird and stop to be ground. Then he wheeled around, and lo! in his hand there was a spear, and he came on Umslopogass as he fled, and the light of the great spear that was lifted three feet fell to the ground, for on its haft. Again Umslopogass rose, then he stepped as a snake through a thicket and disappeared into the forest.

Then the captain threw up his arms and sank to the earth.

Then Umslopogass spoke to Galazi. "My brother, I will fight one with the spear, but with the sword it was to seek an ax that I could find like a sword. But this is a thing! See, the haft is split in two by the greatest of my strokes. Now is my desire to win that great a

of Jikiza, which is called Groommaker, of which we have heard tell, so that ax and club may stand together in the fray."

"That must be for another night," said Galazi. "We have not done so ill for once."

Thus then did the wolf brethren bring death on the impi of Chaka, and this was but the first of many deaths that they wrought, with the help of the wolves. For ever they ravened through the land at night, and falling on those they hated they ate them up, till the land was swept clean. But the wolves would not go abroad to worry everywhere. Thus on a certain night they set out to fall upon the kraals of the People of the Ax, where dwelt the chief Jikiza, who was named the Unconquered, and owned the ax Groommaker, but when they neared the kraal the wolves turned back and fled. Then Galazi remembered that which the dead One in the cave had seemed to speak, telling him that there only where the men eaters had hunted in the past night the wolves hunt today. So they returned again.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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